THOMAS TIGAR,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.
THE THIRD STORY OF BARNETT & HANNA'S NEW BUILDING, COLUMBIA STREET.

TERMS:
$2,00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
$2,50 IF PAID WITHIN SIX MONTHS.
$3,00 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

☞ALL Letters on business must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

☞Advertisements inserted for Ten cents per line for three weeks—Five cents for each three subsequent insertions, which consisting of 10 lines or over; but no advertisement inserted for less than $1. Job Work done on the usual terms.

THE MUSE.

EVENING.

BY SAMUEL WOODWORTH.

'Tis pleasant when the world is still
And evening's mantle shrouds the vale,
To hear the pensive whip-poor-will,
Pour her deep notes along the dale;
While through the rustic's self-taught flute
Wild warblings waltz upon the gale,
And from each thicket, marsh, and tree,
The cricket, frog and Katy dee,
With various notes assist the glee,
Nor cease through all the night are mute.

The streamlet murmurs o'er its bed,
The woman zephyrs kiss its breast,
Bid the green bulrush bend its head,
And sigh through groves in sombre dress'd;
While Cynthia from her silver horn,
Throws magic shades o'er evening's rest;
Sheds smiles upon the brow of night,
Not dazzling, like day's flower of light,
But soft as dew which mocks the sight,
Till seen to sparkle on the thorn.

THE PRINTER'S LOVE.

We love to see the blooming rose,
In all its beauty dress'd;
We love to hear our friends disclose
The emotions of the breast.

We love to see a ship arrive
Well laden to our shore;
We love to see our net gibbon thrive,
And love and bless the poor.

We love to see domestic life
With uninterrupted joys—
We love to see a youthful wife
Not pleased with trifling toys.

We love all these—yet far above
All this, we love over said,
We love—what every Printer loves,
To have our subscription paid.

LOVE AND FRIENDSHIP.

BY WILLIAM LEGGET.

The birds, when winter shades the sky
Fly o'er the seas away,
Where laughing eyes in sunshine lie,
And summer breezes play.
And thus the friends that flutter near
While Fortune's sun is warm,
Are startled, if a cloud appear,
And fly before the storm.

But when from winter's howling plains,
Each other warbler's past,
The little snow-bird still remains,
And chirrups midst the blast.
Thus like that bird, when Friendship's throng
With Fortune's sun depart,
Still lingers with its cheerful song,
And nestles on the heart.

From the States Sentinel.

TIPPECANOE SONG.

Hurrah for Tip! Hurrah for Ty!
Why should you longer tarry.
Come, vote for them without a whig,
Our measures on they'll carry.
They cannot fail to give relief,
To all, two dollars and roast beef.'

Alas! the times are harder grown,
Whig promises away have flown,
'The Bank' has failed in their own hands,
The money from the public lands
Has been consumed—and no relief,
Nor yet the money nor the beef.

A year and quite a half are gone
And yet in prospect not the dawn
Of better times—the solemn row
So often made, no longer now
Regarded is. There's no relief—
Nor yet the money, nor the beef.

Log Cabin songs are no more sung;
A charge of cornes now are rung
Upon the head of Captain Ty;
'We'll head the Traitor or we'll die.'
But still to us comes no relief,
Nor yet the money nor the beef.

An empty treasury's pressing call
Is still unheeded in the Hall.
No tariff now its wants supply,
'We'll head the Captain or we'll die.'
In vain we may expect relief,
Likewise the money and the beef.

'Retrenchment and reform,' instead,
Extravagance now rears its head;
'The loaves and fishes' scarce supply
One half the wants of all the fry.
Our hopes are fled of this relief,
Likewise the money and the beef.

SAGACITY OF A DOG.—On Tuesday last, a young man about 18 years of age, residing near Tapley's Brook, in Danvers, left his father's house in the morning, with his dog, gun, &c. for the purpose of shooting. About noon the dog entered the house, and appeared in a state of extraordinary agitation, making many motions which were afterwards understood to be invitations to follow him, but which at the time occasioned some apprehensions that he was about to suffer an attack of the hydrophobia. Finding that no attention was paid to his wishes, he finally left the house, and was not seen afterward for several hours, when he again entered and recommenced his attempts to induce the family to follow him.

A person then in the house, but who was not there at the dog's previous visit, observing his strange conduct, and learning that it was similar to what had been exhibited before, considered that there was sufficient method in his madness" to constitute him a safe companion, and accordingly followed him out to see what would come of it. At first, in his eagerness, the dog ran out of sight of the man who followed him, but being recalled by a whistle, kept himself afterwards only a short distance in advance.—The man followed through brake and through briar," but was rather daunted when the dog plunged into the recesses of a swamp. Determined to see it out, however, he went on after him, and there discovered the young man lying upon the ground insensible, and with his face dreadfully shattered by the discharge of his gun. He was taken home immediately, the dog following in triumph, and although as we learn, insensible yesterday morning, was not considered in a hopeless condition.—*Salem Gazette.*

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

VOLUME 3.—No. 6. FORT WAYNE IA., SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1842. WHOLE NUMBER, 386.

From the Ladies Companion.

Arnold; Or, the British Spy.

A TALE OF TREACHERY.

BY PROFESSOR J. H. INGRAHAM.

CHAPTER VI.

Without replying, Gen. Arnold led the way upstairs, by the light of his dark lantern and ushered Andre into a small room the door of which he carefully closed and secured, then cautiously examining the apartment to see that there was no intruder to their privacy, he placed the light on a small table, and motioning to his guest to take one of two chairs placed by it, he seated himself in the other, and proceeded to lay on the table several papers which he drew from a concealed pocket in the breast of his surtout. While thus engaged, Andre sat silently surveying his features. They were cast in a noble mould. But the lofty forehead was contracted, and scowling with the dark and uneasy thoughts of the mind within; the well-formed mouth was compressed with gloomy determination, and his fine eyes, in which nature had secreted the power that controls and commands men, were restless, and shunned the calm gaze of his companion's.

'I am now ready, Major Andre,' said Gen. Arnold after arranging his papers on the table, 'to listen to Sir Henry Clinton's proposition.'

Andre continued to survey him for an instant longer and then replied, with a look in which scorn and pity were equally mingled; 'These shall be laid before you when you have detailed the mode by which you can favor His Majesty's arms.'

'I can read the meaning of your glance, Major Andre,' said Arnold, slightly coloring, 'and appreciate your estimation of me in the part I am about to act. But I have weighed all this well. I am prepared to meet the storm and contempt of gentlemen, so that the personal feelings that I have in this matter are gratified. Major Andre, I am an injured man. I have repeatedly fought for, and five times shed my blood in defence of my country and she has rewarded me, not only with continued neglect, but with open insult. It is useless for me to unfold to you the issue of causes by which I have been goaded on to this step. It is enough, that I have calmly resolved on it, and for nearly two years have been slowly but surely laying the foundations for its completion. I have now reached the point when deliberation or repentance is alike vain. When I resolved to repay my country for the wrongs she had heaped me with, it duly remained to decide the best means of doing it, so that I could bring about advantage to myself and injury to the cause I was about to desert. My reward from the crown I was aware, would be measured by the injury I inflict on its enemies. I secured that I could accomplish my object thro' West Point. So soon as this idea occurred to me I directed all my efforts to get appointed commander at this important post. I have succeeded. It is now in my hands, one shall be transferred to those of General Clinton, provided that'—here the arch traitor hesitated and looked down, but the next instant continued with assumed indifference, 'provided that the price I name for my services shall be agreed to.'

'Name it, sir.'

'One hundred thousand pounds sterling, in five quarterly payments, one quarter in hand, and the rank of Major General in the British Army.'

'Your services should be great to merit this, sir.'

'Let us weigh one against the other, and see which will kick the beam,' he said with a vain attempt to laugh at his ease.

Unrolling a small chart, he spread it on the table with the self-satisfied air of a man who expects to give surprise. 'Here,' said he displaying the map, which was covered with lines of fortifications, 'here is a plan of the works at West Point. You perceive on inspecting it, that besides the principal fort, there are three lines of fortifications between the river and the innermost range of highlands composed of upwards of forty redoubts. But this map will serve only to give you a general outline of the works. Here is a fourth, containing the artillery orders which have just been published at West Point, showing how each corps shall dispose of itself in case of alarm. This you will find of vast importance, as it will enable you to know the precise condition of every part of the garrison when you attack. Here is a fifth document, in which you will find an estimate of the forces at the different posts. This marked F. No VI., will show how many men it will take to man the work. In this number G. VII., you will find a return of the ordnance in the different forts, redoubts and batteries, also remarks on the works, describing the construction of each, and its strong and weak points. Lastly, here is a report of the last council of war held at head quarters; and it contains hints written with pencil in the margin, representing the probable operations of the campaign. I yesterday received it from General Washington himself.'

As he finished speaking he laid the remaining papers of the packet on the table, and looked up with an air of triumph. As he anticipated, the expression of the young soldier's countenance was that of indignanted astonishment and gratification.

'Place these papers in my possession, and carry out in your person the spirit of them to the letter, and the reward you have named shall be yours,' said Andre with animation.

Arnold coldly smiled, and said, 'It shall be mine to see that the post at West Point is weakened by such a disposition of the troops as shall leave but a small force for its defence. At those points most inaccessible, I have ordered scaling ladders, (ostensibly for a different purpose,) to be constructed in the forest, where at the place marked with an X on the plan, you will find them piled up ready for use. What think you, Major Andre—it is well planned?'

'Is it most skilfully planned, sir,' said the young man, lost in wonder at the perfection of treason.

'It is sir. But it remains to be ably seconded on the part of Sir Henry Clinton.—The only obstacle to its success will be the difficulty of openly embarking troops on the Hudson, without its object being suspected. The vigilance of Washington never sleeps! As he spoke these last words, his voice fell, and he looked hurriedly about, as if he felt or feared his presence.

'This difficulty is easily settled,' said Andre, slightly smiling at the sudden change in his manner. Under the pretext of an expedition to the Chesapeak, of which, doubtless you have heard some rumors, troops are now embarking, in Rodney's fleet. By to morrow morning there will be eight thousand on ship board, ready to ascend the river at a moment's warning.'

'Then is success certain. As soon as it shall be known that your ships are approaching, I shall despatch parties from the garrison to the gorges in the hills, and other remote passes, under the pretence of stopping the advance of the enemy in those quarters. Thus I intend they shall remain until your troops have landed, and marched to the garrison through other passes, where there will be left no troops to oppose them.'

'I cannot refrain from complimenting you, sir, on the masterly manner which you have laid your plans, it is the perfection of'—Andre hesitated, when Arnold completed the sentence—'of treason. So be it, sir. I bring about my ends, I care not what name men give it.'

The terms of his treachery having been agreed on, Arnold now carefully divided the papers in two equal parcels, while Andre filled out a *carte blanche* previously signed and delivered to him by Sir Henry Clinton for this purpose, in which the terms of Gen Arnold were acceded to, on the fulfillment of the conditions, implied therein. He gave this, covering a check for twenty thousand pounds sterling, to Arnold, and received from him in return the papers, in two parcels, which at the urgent desire of Arnold, who manifested the greatest anxiety for their security, he placed separately between his stockings and feet, drawing his boots on over all.

General Arnold now pleaded the necessity of returning forthwith to his quarters at the Beverly House, opposite West Point; and delaying only long enough to fill out a passport for the protection of Major Andre on his way to his boat, he, a few moments afterwards, took his leave of him before the house, and galloped rapidly away.

CHAPTER VII

'So the general's off without a thanksee,' said a voice in not the best humored tones in the world. Andre turned round and beheld Smithson.

'Ha! boatswain,' said he, quickly, 'you are in good time. Lose not a moment in conveying me on board the Vulture.'

'There are two parties to that bargain,' said the man in an indifferent manner, proceeding to place his oars in buckets on the portico.

'What, fellow,'

'Fellow not me,' said the boatswain, doggedly 'I am at no man's beck and bidding. I have my reasons for serving the General, but am not every man's servant, you may depend. If you want to get back to your ship, you have arms, and can pull an oar, I reckon, as well's another body.'

Annoyed and irritated at the unexpected position assumed by his guide, Andre paced the ground a few seconds, reflecting upon his situation, and deliberating on the course he should pursue, then turning to the man, who was removing his thick overcoat with great deliberation, he said, in a tone of mild entreaty.—

'Smithson, my good fellow, take this gold and conduct me to your boat.'

'Mr John Anderson, what Jack Smithson want do for favor, he want do for gold. Be sides, I have been up all night, and I want sleep. The Vulture lays full two leagues below, and it would be broad day before I could reach her. No, no, nothing less than the General's orders will make me put an oar in rowlock this night.'

'Fatal negligence on the part of Arnold, not to leave instructions to this effect,' said Andre, bitterly. Turning full upon the man, he suddenly drew a pistol and levelled it at his breast, saying, in a stern voice, 'sweat to guide me to your boat, or you are a dead man.'

'Is this your game? ha!' said Smithson, with a laugh, quickly seizing the muzzle of the pistol in his gigantic grasp, and turning it upward—'now, Mr. Anderson, if you are wise, you'd best put up that plaything, for I am not a-going to be frightened at such things as them. Good night.' Thus speaking, he released his hold of the pistol, and entered the dwelling.

Mortified at his want of success, indignant at the supposed carelessness of Arnold and not a little alarmed at the danger of being discovered within the American lines, the young man stood still for a moment with indecision. Then approaching a light Smithson had placed in a window he unfolded Arnold's passports which he had not yet examined, to see to what extent it could protect him. To his surprise and infinite relief, he saw that there were two passports, one authorising him to return to New York by land the other by water, with duplicates for Smithson, who was directed to see Mr. John Anderson safe beyond the American line.

With a face, from which all traces of anxiety had disappeared, he entered the room and placed the passports in Smithson's hand. The man read them twice over with the most amusing deliberation, and without speaking placed his own passport in his pocket, and returned the others, resumed his dreadnought and flapped hat, walked out of the house, and gazed steadily at the eastern skies for a few seconds, when he spoke.

'Mr. Anderson, it will be day break in twenty minutes. It is no use trying to get back to the Vulture, for it's flood tide, and blowing a dead head wind. The best oarsman on the Hudson, couldn't pull to her before ten o'clock, and during that time there's no knowing what might happen to us. I wouldn't like to trust myself on a boat, for there are boat rowers along shore that little care for passports. We must ride to King's ferry just above here, and cross to Verplanks Point, and so go down on the west side, if you want to get to New York.'

After putting a few questions to him Andre was satisfied that the danger by land was less than by river, and there remained no alternative but to take the land route.

Hitherto he had worn his uniform concealed, even from Smithson, beneath his great coat; but he saw the danger of travelling in this manner, and the necessity of appearing simply as a plain citizen. To effect this change, it became necessary to make a confident, in some sort, of his guide.

'Smithson,' he said, as the other was busily saddling a second horse, 'if you have a warm coat, I should like to exchange mine for it, as I fear the one I wear may subject me to suspicions.' As he spoke, he approached the light in the window, and threw open his surtout.

The eyes of the man opened with surprise as they fell on the dazzling uniform of a British officer of high rank.

'By all that's good!' he said, advancing, 'this is a discovery. A British officer in the——'

'Hush, my dear fellow,' said Andre, affecting the voice and manner of an exquisite—'a—a—you see a—Mr. Smithson—that we young fellows, a—what is it you know—we like to dress gaily—'

'Well.'

'Why—a—foolish, vanity, a—that is all—nothing more I assure you—I thought I might fall in with some of the pretty rustics—Ha, ha, ha!—and so I borrowed this coat of an old acquaintance. You take me.'

'Confound your gibberish,' muttered Smithson, and then added in a tone of supreme contempt. 'Yes I understand.' From that moment, Mr. Smithson set down Mr. Anderson as one of the genus between the ourang outang and human. Whether the young man succeeded in blinding him altogether was doubtful, but he made no further remark and went into the house with the gorgeous uniform in his hands, and returned with a claret colored coat, and nankeen waistcoat, which Andre put on, covering his head with a round hat, and wrapping himself again in his blue overcoat. In a few minutes the horses were ready, and mounting, they moved away from the house at a fast trot, and in the direction of King's Ferry.

(To be Continued.)

A SINGULAR STORY.—The Concord (N. H.) Statesman of Friday publishes a most singular deposition, taken before a justice of the peace at Grafton in that State. Hazen Whitcher and David M. Norris depose that on the night of June 16, they were watching at the death bed of their neighbor Samuel Mann, of North Bridton in a small room, the situation of which is thus described.

The bed was on the north side, the fire place on the south side, the door way to the kitchen on the east, and a door leading into a bed room, on the west end of the room, and a set of drawers, on the east side of the room near the foot of the bed, and a window by the foot on the north side. The window was raised from four to six inches. The door into the kitchen was open, and Mr. George W. Mann slept there inside south east corner of it. The door into the bed room was shut, and Mrs. Peter Howe, and Mrs. Mann slept there.

The man with whom they were watching had been in a dying state for several days, but appeared to have perfect possession of his senses. After the house was still on Sunday night, the deposition goes on to say, Mr. Witcher was standing by the foot of the bed, close to the open window, and Mr. Norris was sitting south of the bed some four or five paces from the hand, on the west side of the room. The candle was standing on the mantle, over the fire place, when we both distinctly heard a groan. We are both positive it could not come from the sick man, nor the bed whereon he was, nor from another room. It was a deep, lengthened groan, and startled us both.

Mr. Whitcher stepped to the fire place to get the light, to see what the noise came from or what caused it. As he took the light and turned around toward the bed, we both saw the room lighted up all at once, with an unearthly crimson colored light. It almost extinguished the light of the candle, so that its light was very feeble, apparently almost out—and immediately we both saw a strange looking man standing between us and the bed, looking apparently at Mrs. Mann—his dress we cannot describe, his whole face we did not see. His clothes were dark, but we cannot give the fashion or make, nor say whether he had on boots or shoes or hat, or not.

We were both transfixed—both stood there side by side, as Norris had risen up. Whitcher still holding the candle in his hand and no fire in the fire place, at least none that gave any light and as the stranger man stood before us, his back toward us, and his face toward Mr. Mann, Mr. Mann appeared much excited and agitated; he rolled on the bed, and threw his arms about and opened his eyes wide open, and appeared frightened and in gaze upon the apparition, then he tried to cover up his head.

The sick man it is stated, then disclosed that he had forty years previously assisted his employer in murdering a man and making away with the body. He mentioned the name of Edwards, but in what connection the deponents cannot say. The affidavit then goes on:

He called another name, and we may be mistaken in this name, but think we are not. He then sunk down, after turning over once or twice, and throwing his arms about groaned and died. We know we were frightened, and could not speak or did not, nor did the stranger, and as soon as Mann had finished his confessing, and was dying away, he (the stranger) was gone.—How he got in or out we know not; our door was open, but we did not see him come in or go out, nor can we believe that he did.

The editor of the Statesman in connexion with the affidavit tells the following story.

About forty, or forty-five years since, (we tell the story as told to us by individuals in the vicinity) a man by the name of Hodgdon was working in Landaff, N. H., as a joiner. The last season he was there he finished off a house for Jonathan Noyes, and made his home with Mr. Noyes during the time. He beat Noyes some two or three hundred dollars in money, so that when the house was finished Noyes was indebted to him four hundred dollars for labor and money. When Noyes's house was completed, he went to work upon a house for Mr. John Gross, in the vicinity, his clothes and part of his tools still remaining at Mr. Noyes's house.

He left Gross's house one evening to go up to Mr. Noyes's—and was never seen after that time. Some little excitement existed there (as the old people say) at the time, respecting his mysterious disappearance, but as he was a stranger, in a measure, it was said he had absconded, and Noyes soon after pretended to have received a letter from somewhere in New York, requesting him (Noyes) to sell his (Hodgdon's) tools, and other things, and send the money on to him, which he accordingly did, but whether the proceeds of the sale went to New York or any where is not known.—The excitement however soon died away, and nothing more was said or thought about it, until the death-bed confession which we publish below, brought the hidden mystery to light.

Noyes died a few days since, and on his death bed, intimated that he had something to disclose before he could die in peace, Mann went a day or two before his death, and spent a whole day with him, and after that nothing more was said about divulging any thing, and he expired apparently in the greatest mental agony and under horrible remorse of conscience. *Frequently exclaiming O God! forgive me that one sin.* The Edwards to whom it is supposed he, (Mann) referred and who, many now suppose was necessary to the murder, is now living, and has been partially deranged at times ever since as well as Mann.

The Mormons again.—The Sangamo Journal of the 15th is filled to overflowing with exposure of Mormon villanies. It contains among other things, two more letters from J. C. Bennett, giving further details of Joseph Smith's licentiousness and rascality, and charging him distinctly with having instigated and caused the attempted assassination of Boggs. Bennett says that the man who shot Gov. Boggs is a Mormon named Rockwell, and that he was sent by Smith to do it.

The Journal also gives, from the Keokuk Republican, a long account of a murder committed on the 23d of June, upon John Stephenson—a Mormon—and supposed to have been committed by two Mormons who had called upon him for contributions to build the temple at Nauvoo and been refused.

Another article in the Journal we quote verbatim.

We have late information from Nauvoo. Joe Smith anticipates a requisition upon Gov. Carlin from Gov. Reynolds of Missouri for his person; and is determined not to be given up.

He has all the State arms,—some twenty or thirty cannon—a large number of muskets, yagers, pistols, and cutlasses—all, belonging to the state, which he is prepared to use against the state authorities if they shall attempt to deliver him to Gov. Reynolds.—Our informers that he will not be given up—and the Mormons say that the Prophet shall not be taken while any of them are left to defend him.

SWEARING OUT OF JAIL.—*A new plan.*—In a village down somewhere a "shinkropt" was imprisoned because he could'nt pay his debts. It was customary with a certain clergyman to visit the prisoners once or twice a week, and give them advice and instruction. It so happened that on the day after the debtor was imprisoned, the clergyman visited the jail, and his attention was arrested by the vociferous language of some person in an adjoining cell, venting the most horrid imprecations and blasphemies. The good man instantly hurried to the scene of confusion, where he beheld an individual standing on an old stool in the corner, ripping and swearing wholesale oaths at the walls, grates, floor and door of the jail, his fellow prisoners, and every thing around him. The minister approached the debtor and said to him—

"Friend it is very wrong to swear as you do; why will you *do it?*"

"Because," replied the prisoner, "I've understood that a man may swear out of jail in thirty days, and I want to see if I can't do it in fifteen."

IRISH FUN—A NEW IDEA—"Hallo, Michael, is it you self I see before me?" said one Irishman to another, on the evening of the Fourth.

"Troth, then, and it's meself."

"And how are you now? and how have you spint our national birth-day?'

"Haven't I been dhrinkin' and rejoicing the entire day, and marching about in a sun hot enough to roast potatoes. Have you been doing the same, Jimmy?'

"Well, I have. The remembrance of what our forefathers—those gintlemen that signed the declaration—have done for us, Michael, combined with a few chrops of the 'creature,' has kept me as drunk and as joyful as a pig per the day long. I say, Michael, isn't it a remarkable fact they don't have any of these Fourth of July celebrations in auld Ireland?'

"But there she, to be sure,'

"O—I the bit. When does the Fourth of July come in Tipperary? Tell me that with your ugly mouth.' !

"Why, on the twenty-fourth day of June, you spalpeen. Don't you recollect the bonfires, and rejoicing, we used to have on that day. The twenty-fourth of June is the Fourth of July in Ireland to be sure.'

CRANBERRIES.—The cultivation of cranberries is beginning to attract attention.—They may be grown on any moist ground, and will yield from 100 to 300 bushels, for which $1 per bushel may be readily obtained. The method of preparing the ground is the same as for grain. The wild cranberry is transplanted in rows, 20 inches apart, a bit in boring at first is all that is required, when they will spread without care. The use of them is becoming more general.

We learn from the Buffalo Com. Adv. that the notorious Alexander McLeod was in that city on Friday last, and met with a rough reception at the hands of a parcel of loafers led on by one John Mc Brien. No violence was actually offered, but the loafers followed McLeod up street for some distance, hooting him with abusive epithets and making threatening gestures, till, to escape them, he took refuge in a store, whence he quietly departed for the cars.

RIOT IN CANADA.—By a gentleman direct from Canada, we learn that a serious affray occurred in St. Catharines last week. It appears that a large number of laborers, wishing to commence operations upon the Welland Canal, consisting mostly of Irishmen, who divided into two parties, known as "Corkonians" and "Far-Downers," got into difficulty, and a fight ensued, in which the "Corkonians" were partially victorious. The authorities, unable to suppress the disturbances, called out the military companies stationed at that place, who marched against the rioters. It is said that three hundred Corkonians, armed with shillelahs and bludgeons, formed themselves for an attack upon the soldiery, and marched up to the very points of their bayonets; and it was not until the officer gave the order to fire, that the rioters dispersed. An express was sent to Niagara for another company of soldiers, and it was reported that the Irish were arriving in large numbers for a fight with with 'regulars.'—*Rochester Democrat.*

The quarrel between the two sets of Irish laborers—the Corkonians and the Connaughtmen—has been amicably settled, at St. Catharines. Six delegates on each side met and adjusted the difficulty, and bound themselves to keep the peace.—*Det. Adv.*

A CHORAL HYMN.—A fine characteristic trait of the Germans was manifested this morning. Just at sunrise, a fleet of canal boats arrived, loaded with several hundred German emigrants. As they got into the city near the packet boat landing, the whole struck up one of their national anthems—the voices of hoary age, vigorous manhood, and tender infancy floating with those of women in the glorious harmony. The effect, in the calm stillness of a dewy morning, the spires and domes of a silent city just touched with the golden beams of a July sun, was almost sublime.—*Buff. Com.*

The following 'word of exhortation,' which we clip from the conclusion of a homily on 'Hard times,' in the Springfield Republican, is in our judgment excellent:

'We have a word for debtors who are pushed to the wall. Let them not be discouraged—let them not be overcome by despondency. Hope, like truth, lies at the bottom of the deepest well. On the ashes of a burnt dwelling may be laid the foundation of a new building. The darkest hour is just before the break of day. After the night comes the morning. If a man stumble and fall not, he is helped on his journey.—Keep a clear conscience. Be honest in spite of temptation. Keep up your spirits, not by pouring spirits down, but by doing all that within you lieth, for yourself and yours, leaving the result to the hand that moves the world. Above all meet your creditors with your sleeves rolled up, not for fighting, but for hard work. Mind all these hints, and you'll be the happier now and the better off hereafter.'

"A whole chapter to creditors: *Do as you would be done by.*"

THE 'SPOILSMEN.'—Mr Prodlit, in his 4th of July speech at the Tyler dinner in Philadelphia, related the following anecdote of the vivacity of the whig office seekers, immediately after the inauguration of General Harrison:—

'Those men were urging the indiscriminate discharge of Democratic office holders—all the parties appeared warm and eager in the controversy, until at length Gen. Harrison started up, and with a warmth and energy he rarely exhibited, he extended his arms exclaiming, at the same time, 'so help me God, I will resign my office before I can be guilty of such iniquity.' The good old man continued to assert his determination to pursue a moderate and just course, and his persevereance left the house very much dissatisfied. After they were gone, the President turned to me and remarked, 'Prodlit, I am glad to see you—the Federal portion of the whig party are making desperate efforts to seize the reins of Government—they are urging the most unmerciful proscription, and if they continue to do so much longer, they will drive me mad.'

NAMES for warding merchants of Pittsburgh have been tried for conspiracy—a kind of combination in respect of prices—and found guilty. Sentence, a fine of $100 and imprisonment for two months.

IMPIOUS.—Samuel Ward King, of Rhode Island, Governor under a British charter, has issued a proclamation, appointing the 21st inst. as a day of public thanksgiving and praise, on account of the suppression of the *people's constitution*, and maintenance of King Charles' charter. What freemen would willingly obey King's orders in a case like this? The Giver of all Good will frown upon the tyrannical farce.

THE CLAY FEVER is spreading rapidly.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

Cold Fevers are apt to terminate in *Mortification.*—*Patriot and Eagle.*

Another Defaulter.—We understand that Andrew Pollock, late a clerk in the Bank of America has absconded, after having misapplied money committed to his charge to the amount of about twelve thousand dollars. The bank has offered a reward of one thousand dollars for his apprehension and the recovery of the money.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Charles F. Mitchell, ex-Congressman, was yesterday brought before the Court of General Sessions of the city of New-York and sentenced to the State Prison for 3 years for the crime of forgery.—*Newburgh Journal.*

WHIG EFFRONTERY.—The Clay Whigs are denouncing Mr. Tyler for what they call his desertion of their principles. *What principles!*—Did they not, in their famous Harrisburg Convention, which nominated. "Tip and Ty," declare that it was "inexpedient to make any declaration of principles?" Could any body, before the election, induce a Whig to say what were the principles of his party? Did not their electioneers, their orators and their committees, go for a Bank of the United States in *Maryland, and against it in Virginia!* Their *principles*, indeed!—*Balt. Rep.*

VALUABLE RECEIPTS.—A friend has handed us the following receipts for Dysentery and Summer Complaint, with the remark that they have been tested, and found effectual in almost every case. As this is the blackberry season, would it not be prudent for our country friends, particularly, to secure the syrup spoken of, and place it away for future use? Many of them live remote from the residence of physicians, and it is not always convenient to have such services. Those who have children should see to it.—*Wabash Express.*

Remedy for Dysentery.—Grate a dry oak gall (or half) fine, and steep it for a few minutes in about the third of a teacup full of brandy and sufficient loaf sugar to make it very sweet. For a grown person take a table spoonfull, and repeat every hour or two, according to the virulence of the disease. For a child a teaspoon full is sufficient. Two or three doses will generally effect a cure. The remedy has been known to succeed in the most violent case of dysentery.

Cure for Summer Complaint.—Blackberry Syrup.—We are indebted to a friend for the following receipt for making blackberry syrup. This syrup is said to be almost specific for the summer Complaint—in 1832, it was successful in more than one case of *cholera.* The fruit is now ripe, and the present is the proper time to make it. To the juice of two quarts of Blackberries add

1 lb loaf sugar,
4 oz. nutmegs,
4 oz. allspice.

Boil altogether for a short time, and when cold add a pint of 4th proof brandy.

You will save many bitter tears by publishing the above in your valuable paper. From a teaspoonful to a wine glass, according to the age of the patient, till relieved, is to be given. It may spoil practice but it will save life.

Barley from the Hudson's Bay.—Our readers may well be surprised to hear of Barley from Hudson's Bay: we were, certainly. That a country so far North as to be almost perpetually covered with ice and snow, and seldom trodden save by the bear and the Esquimaux should produce this grain is not a little singular. Such seems to be the fact. Messrs. Newbury and Dolo of this city have for sale some thirteen or fourteen barrels of Barley; the grains of which are so unusually large that they attract instant attention. They are all full and plump, and nearly double the ordinary size. This barley was raised in Green Bay, the seed from which it sprung having been brought to that place from Hudson's Bay. It is said that a crop of this description of barley, can be harvested in eight weeks from the time it is sown. This would be about the duration of summer in the neighborhood of Hudson's Bay. It is evident then that this species of barley, is admirably calculated for our latitude. Not only could an unusually valuable crop be produced in an unusually short space of time, but two crops could be easily raised in one season. Our country friends will not fail, we hope to call and see the new article and try an experiment which may be attended with such beneficial results.—*Chicago Am.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

On Tuesday evening last week, two young ladies employed in the paper mill of Messrs. Thomas & Yondes, named Elizabeth Riley and Joanna Mann, in attempting to cross the canal near that establishment, in company with a young friend, in a light skiff, were unfortunately precipitated into his water and drowned.—The bodies were soon recovered, but not until the vital spark had "returned to God who gave it." The young man who was in the skiff was rescued from a like fate with difficulty.—Not more than an hour or two before the happening of this fatal accident, those young ladies had witnessed the interment of the remains of Mrs. Fleming & Mr. Shaw, whose decease, under peculiarly afflicting circumstances had occurred the day previous in one house and whose funeral obsequies were blended, as they should have been, the same discourse serving for the mother and the son. On the next morning *their* funeral obsequies were performed in like manner, How true indeed may we say—"*In the midst of life we are in death.*"

Lafayette Journal.

The Tariff tax falls upon the consumers in the United States. That being admitted, it follows that if the tax falls heavier on the consumers in one portion of the Union, than in the other, it is unjust in proportion to the inequality of its operation. If the Tariff falls equally upon the different sections of the country, and the different classes of the community, why is it that it is chiefly our section, the North, one lone, the manufacturing that clamor so loudly at the doors of Congress for the laying on of the taxl Are we to believe, that the Lowell manufacturers are so extravagantly patriotic—so transcendently disinterested, as to pray Congress to tax *them* for the benefit of others! Or are they not rather praying Congress to enrich them by taxing others! Are the manufacturers about to pray Congress to tax them for the good of the country, or to tax the country for their good?

FAITHFUL FRIEND.—On Wednesday evening after dark, a gentleman in the vicinity of Fifth and Elm streets, found in the street a child, barely old enough to tell its own name for the name of its parents. The little wanderer was nearly exhausted, but by his side stood its friend—a very fine dog. The noble animal seemed more conscious of the condition of his charge than the child itself did, and when the gentleman approached the child, he viewed with distrust and prepared to resist injury if it had been offered. The gentleman took the child up, and, in company with other persons, brought it to our office.

The wanderer soon fell asleep in the man's arms, as it was carried along, and in our office where it was passed from one to another, no efforts could induce the dog to desert or be separated from it. When any one took the child he would spring upon him, examine his person, smell the child, and then if satisfied that the child was safe, would crouch down by the feet of the person holding it. In a few minutes after reaching our office, persons in search of the child received it and as soon as they set out in the direction of the child's residence, the faithful animal testified in every possible manner his consciousness, that the child was safe, and for the first time did he appear to be willing to be separated from it. Those who are so rabid for killing off dogs, should have witnessed this and learned the fidelity and affection of the noble animal.—*St. Louis Republican.*

LEGISLATIVE ANECDOTE.—One misty afternoon in the month of June, while the congregated wisdom of New Hampshire were assembled at the capitol, an honest member of the House who had been reluctantly summoned to the scene of his duties from the inner table, where he had been freely indulging, stretched himself out on one of the seats, and was quietly enjoying a nap, when one of the "sovereign people," who had seated himself in the gallery to overlook his servants, happened to observe the astonished member in this recumbent position, and without ceremony hawled out: "Hallo, mister! you must that's napping on the bench there! the State don't pay you two dollars a day for sleeping, I can tell ye. So wake up!" By this time the above speech, which was delivered in no ordinary tone of voice, was concluded, the house was in a roar—The sleeper arose frightened half out of his wits—and the speaker ordered the galleries to be cleared.

CAREAT.—The terms of tuition in the Michigan University are fixed at $10 *for four years!* Board can be had for *ten shillings a week.*

'I had rather not take a lion with you,' said the leader to the mad bull—but the bull insisted upon treating him to tea, and the leader got quite high.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

VOLUME 3.—No. 6. FORT WAYNE IA., SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1842. WHOLE NUMBER, 386.

THOMAS TIGAR,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.
THE THIRD STORY OF BARNETT & HANNA'S NEW BUILDING, COLUMBIA STREET.

TERMS:
$2,00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE
$2,50 IF PAID WITHIN SIX MONTHS.
$3,00 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

☞All Letters on business must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

☞Advertisements inserted for Ten cents per square for three weeks—Five cents for each three subsequent insertions, which is counting of 10 lines or over; but no advertisement inserted for less than $1. Job Work done on the usual terms.

THE MUSE.

EVENING.

BY SAMUEL WOODWORTH.

'Tis pleasant when the world is still
And evening's mantle shrouds the vale,
To hear the pensive whip-poor-will,
Pour her deep notes along the dale;
While through the rustic's self-taught flute
Wild warblings wake upon the gale,
And from each thicket, marsh, and tree,
The cricket, frog and Katy dee,
With various notes assist the glee,
Nor once through all the night are mute.

The streamlet murmurs o'er its bed,
The warm zephyr kisses its breast,
Bids the green bulrush bend its head,
And sighs through grasses in verdure dress'd;
While Cynthia from her silver horn,
Throws magic shades o'er evening's rest,
Sheds smiles upon the brow of night,
Not dazzling, like day's shower of light,
But soft as dew which mocks the sight,
That seen to sparkle on the thorn.

THE FRIEND'S LOVE.

We love to see the blooming rose,
In all its beauty dress'd;
We love to hear our friends disclose
The emotions of the breast.

We love to taste a ship arrive
We're laden to our shore;
We love to see our neighbors thrive,
And love and bless the poor

We love to see domestic life
With uninterrupted joys—
We love to see a youthful wife
Not pleased with trifling toys.

We love all these—yet far above
All this, we love ever said,
We love—what every Printer loves,
To have our subscription paid.

LOVE AND FRIENDSHIP.

BY WILLIAM LEGGET.

The birds, when winter shades the sky
Fly o'er the seas away,
Where laughing eyes in sunshine lie,
And summer breezes play.
And thus the friends that flutter near
While Fortune's sun is warm,
Are startled if a cloud appear,
And fly before the storm.

But when from winter's howling plains,
Each other warbler's past,
The little snow-bird still remains,
And chirrups midst the blast.
Does like that bird, when Friendship's throng
With Fortune's sun depart,
Still lingers with its cheerful song,
And nestles on the heart.

From the States Sentinel.

TIPPECANOE SONG.

Hurrah for Tip! Hurrah for Ty!
Why should you longer tarry,
Come, vote for them without a *why*,
Our measures out they'll carry.
They cannot fail to give relief,
To all, two dollars and roast beef.'

Alas! the times are harder grown,
Whig promises away have flown,
The Bank' has failed in their *own* hands,
The money from the public lands
Has been consumed—and no relief,
Nor yet the money nor the beef.

A year and quite a half are gone
And yet in prospect not the dawn
Of better times—the solemn vow
So often made, no longer now
Regarded is. There's no relief
Nor yet the money, nor the beef.

Log Cabin songs are no more sung,
A charge of curses now are rung
Upon the head of Captain Ty;
'We'll head the Traitor or we'll die.'
But still to us comes no relief,
Nor yet the money nor the beef.

An empty treasury's pressing call
Is still unheeded in the Hall.
No tariff now its wants supply,
'We'll head the Captain or we'll die."
In vain we may expect relief,
Likewise the money and the beef.

'Retrenchment and reform,' instead,
Extravagance now rears its head;
The loaves and fishes' scarce supply
One half the wants of all the fry
Our hopes are fled of this relief,
Likewise the money and the beef.

SAGACITY OF A DOG.—On Tuesday last, a young man about 18 years of age, residing near Tapley's Brook, in Danvers, left his father's house in the morning, with his dog, gun, &c. for the purpose of shooting. About noon the dog entered the house, and appeared in a state of extraordinary agitation, making many motions which were afterwards understood to be invitations to follow him; but which at the time occasioned some apprehensions that he was about to suffer an attack of the hydrophobia. Finding that no attention was paid to his wishes, he finally left the house, and was not seen afterward for several hours, when he again entered and recommenced his attempts to induce the family to follow him.

A person then in the house, but who was not there at the dog's previous visit, observing his strange conduct, and learning that it was similar to what had been exhibited before, concluded that there was sufficient "method in his madness" to constitute him a safe companion, and accordingly followed him out to see what would come of it. At first, in his eagerness, the dog ran out of sight of the man who followed him, but being recalled by a whistle, kept himself afterwards only a short distance in advance.—The man followed "through brake and through brier," but was rather daunted when the dog plunged into the recesses of a swamp. Determined to see it out, however, he went in after him, and there discovered the young man lying upon the ground insensible, and with his face dreadfully shattered by the discharge of his gun. He was taken home immediately, the dog following in triumph, and although as we learn, insensible yesterday morning, was not considered in a hopeless condition.—*Salem Gazette.*

From the Ladies Companion.

Arnold; Or, the British Spy.

A TALE OF TREACHERY.

BY PROFESSOR J. H. INGRAHAM.

CHAPTER VI.

Without replying, Gen. Arnold led the way up stairs, by the light of his dark lantern and ushered Andre into a small room, the door of which he carefully closed and secured, then cautiously examining the apartment to see that there was no intruder to their privacy, he placed the light on a small table, and motioning to his guest to take one of two chairs placed by it, he seated himself in the other, and proceeded to lay on the table several papers which he drew from a concealed pocket in the breast of his surtout. While thus engaged, Andre sat silently surveying his features. They were cast in a noble mould. But the lofty forehead was contracted, and scowling with the dark and uneasy thoughts of the mind within; the well-formed mouth was compressed with gloomy determination, and his fine eyes, in which nature had secreted the power that controls and commands men, were restless, and shunned the calm gaze of his companion's.

"I am now ready, Major Andre,' said Gen. Arnold after arranging his papers on the table, 'to listen to Sir Henry Clinton's proposition.'

Andre continued to survey him for an instant longer and then replied, with a look in which scorn and pity were equally mingled; 'These shall be laid before you when you have detailed the mode by which you can favor His Majesty's arms.'

'I can read the meaning of your glance, Major Andre,' said Arnold, slightly coloring, 'and appreciate your estimation of me in the part I am about to act. But I have weighed all this well. I am prepared to meet the scorn and contempt of gentlemen, so that the personal feelings that I have in this matter are gratified. Major Andre, I am an injured man. I have repeatedly fought for, and five times shed my blood in defence of my country and she has rewarded me, not only with contumely and neglect, but with open insult. It is useless for me to unfold to you the tissue of causes by which I have been goaded on to this step. It is enough, that I have calmly resolved on it, and for nearly two years have been slowly but surely laying the foundations for its completion. I have now reached the point when deliberation or repentance is alike vain. When I resolved to repay my country for the wrongs she had loaded me with, it only remained to decide the best means of doing it, so that I could bring about advantage to myself and injury to the cause I was about to desert. My reward from the crown I was aware, would be measured by the injury I inflict on its enemies. It occurred that I could accomplish my object thro' West Point. So soon as this idea occurred to me I directed all my efforts to get appointed commander at this important post. I have succeeded. It is now in my hands, and shall be transferred to those of General Clinton, provided that'—here the arch traitor hesitated and looked down, but the next instant continued with assumed indifference, 'provided that the price I name for my services shall be agreed to.'

'Name it, sir.'

'One hundred thousand pounds sterling, in five quarterly payments, one quarter in hand, and the rank of Major General in the British Army.'

'Your services should be great to merit this, sir.'

'Let us weigh one against the other, and see which will kick the beam,' he said with a vain attempt to laugh at his ease.

Unrolling a small chart, he spread it on the table with the self-satisfied air of a man who expects to give surprise. Here,' said he displaying the map, which was covered with lines of fortifications, 'here is a plan of the works at West Point. You perceive on inspecting it, that besides the principal fort, there are three lines of fortifications between the river and the innermost range of highlands composed of upwards of forty redoubts. But this map will serve only to give you a general outline of the works. Here is a fourth, containing the artillery orders which have just been published at West Point, showing how each corps shall dispose of itself in case of alarm. This you will find of vast importance, as it will enable you to know the precise condition of every part of the garrison when you attack. Here is a fifth document, in which you will find an estimate of the forces at the different posts. This marked F. No VI., will show how many men it will take to man the work. In this number G. VII., you will find a return of the ordnance in the different forts, redoubts and batteries, also remarks on the works, describing the construction of each, and its strong and weak points. Lastly, here is a report of the last council of war held at head quarters; and it contains hints written with pencil in the margin, representing the probable operations of the campaign. I yesterday received it from General Washington himself.

As he finished speaking he laid the remaining papers of the packet on the table, and looked up with an air of triumph. As he anticipated, the expression of the young soldier's countenance was that of undisguised astonishment and gratification.

'Place those papers in my possession, and carry out in your person the spirit of them to the letter, and the reward you have named shall be yours,' said Andre with animation.

Arnold coldly smiled, and said, 'It shall be mine to see that the post at West Point is weakened by such a disposition of the troops as shall leave but a small force for its defence. At those points most inaccessible, I have ordered scalling ladders, (ostensibly for a different purpose,) to be constructed in the forest, where at the place marked with an X on the plan, you will find them piled up ready for use. What think you, Major Andre—it is well planned?'

'Is it most skilfully planned, sir,' said the young man, lost in wonder at the perfection of treason.

'It is sir. But it remains to be ably seconded on the part of Sir Henry Clinton.—The only obstacle to its success will be the difficulty of openly embarking troops on the Hudson, without its object being suspected. The vigilance of Washington never sleeps!' As he spoke these last words, his voice fell, and he looked hurriedly about, as if he felt or feared his presence.

'This difficulty is easily settled,' said Andre, slighly smiling at the sudden change in his manner. Under the pretext of an expedition to the Chesapeak, of which, doubtless you have heard some rumors, troops are now embarking, in Rodney's fleet. By to morrow morning there will be eight thousand on ship board, ready to ascend the river at a moment's warning.'

'Then is success certain. As soon as it shall be known that your ships are approaching, I shall despach parties from the garrison to the g rges in the hills, and other remote passes, under the pretence of stopping the advance of the enemy in those quarters. There I intend they shall remain until your troops have landed, and marched to the garrison through other passes, where there will be left no troops to oppose them.'

'I cannot refrain from complimenting you, sir, on the masterly manner which you have laid your plans, it is the perfection of'—Andre hesitated, when Arnold completed the sentence—'of treason. So be it, sir. If I bring about my ends, I care not what name men give it.'

The terms of his treachery having been agreed on, Arnold now carefully divided the papers in two equal parcels, while Andre filled out a *carte blanche* previously signed and delivered to him by Sir Henry Clinton for this purpose, in which the terms of Gen. Arnold were acceded to, on the fiulfilment of the conditions, implied therein. He gave this, covering a check for twenty thousand pounds sterling, to Arnold, and received from him in return the papers, in two parcels, which at the urgent desire of Arnold, who manifested the greatest anxiety for their security, he placed separately between his stockings and feet, drawing his boots on over all.

General Arnold now pleaded the necessity of returning forthwith to his quarters at the Beverly House, opposite West Point: and delaying only long enough to fill out a pass-port for the protection of Major Andre on his way to his boat, he, a few moments afterwards, took his leave of him before the house, and galloped rapidly away.

CHAPTER VII

'So the gen'ral's off without a thankee', said a voice in not the best humored tones in the world. Andre turned round and beheld Smithson.

'Ha! boatswain,' said he, quickly, 'you are in good time. Lose not a moment in conveying me on board the Vulture.'

'There are two parties to that bargain," said the man in an indifferent manner, proceeding to place his oars in bickets on the portico.

'What, fellow,'

'Fellow not me,' said the boatswain, doggedly; 'I am at no man's beck and bidding. I have my reasons for serving the General, but am not every man's servant, you may depend. If you want to get back to your ship, you have arms, and can pull an oar, I reckon, as well's another body.'

Annoyed and irritated at the unexpected position assumed by his guide, Andre paced the ground a few seconds, reflecting upon his situation, and deliberating on the course he should pursue, then turning to the man, who was removing his thick overcoat with great deliberation, he said, in a tone of mild entreaty—

'Smithson, my good fellow, take this gold and conduct me to your boat.'

'Mr John Anderson, what Jack Smithson wont do for favor, he wont do for gold. Besides, I have been up all night, and I want sleep. The Vulture lays full two leagues below, and it would be broad day before I could reach her. No, no, nothing less than the General's orders will make me put an oar in rowlock this night.'

'Fatal negligence on the part of Arnold, not to leave instructions to this effect,' said Andre, bitterly. Turning full upon the man, he suddenly drew a pistol and levelled it at his breast, saying, in a stern voice, 'swear to guide me to your boat, or you are a dead man.'

'Is this your game? ha!' said Smithson, with a laugh, quickly seizing the muzzle of the pistol in his gigantic grasp, and turning it upward—'now, Mr. Anderson, if you are wise, you'd best put up that plaything, for I am not a-going to be frightened at such things as them. Good night.' Thus speaking, he released his hold of the pistol, and entered the dwelling.

Mortified at his want of success, indignant at the supposed carelessness of Arnold and not a little alarmed at the danger of being discovered within the American lines, the young man stood still for a moment with indecision. Then approaching a light Smithson had placed in a window he unfolded Arnold's passports which he had not yet examined, to see to what extent it could protect him. To his surprise and infinite relief, he saw that there were two passports, one authorising him to return to New York by land the other by water, with duplicates for Smithson, who was directed to see Mr. John Anderson safe beyond the American line.

With a face, from which all traces of anxiety had disappeared, he entered the room and placed the passports in Smithson's hand. The man read them twice over with the most annoying deliberation, and without speaking placed his own passport in his pocket, and returned the others, resumed his dreadnought and flipped hat, walked out of the house, and gazed steadily at the eastern skies for a few seconds, when he spoke.

'Mr. Anderson, it will be day break in twenty minutes. It is no use trying to get back to the Vulture, for it's flood tide, and blowing a dead head wind. The best oarsman on the Hudson, couldn't pull to her before ten o'clock, and during that time there's no knowing what might happen to us. I wouldn't like to trust myself in a boat, for there are boat rowers along shore that little care for passports. We must ride to King's ferry just above here, and cross to Verplanks Point, and so go down on the west side, if you want to get to New York.'

After putting a few questions to him Andre was satisfied that the danger by land was less than by river, and there remained no alternative but to take the land route.

Hitherto he had worn his uniform concealed, even from Smithson, beneath his great coat; but he saw the danger of travelling in this manner, and the necessity of appearing simply as a plain citizen. To effect this change, it became necessary to make a confident, in some sort, of his guide.

'Smithson,' he said, as the other was lustily saddling a second horse, 'if you have a worn coat, I should like to exchange mine for it, as I fear the one I wear may subject me to suspicions.' As he spoke, he approached the light in the window, and threw open his surtout.

The eyes of the man opened with surprise as they fell on the dazzling uniform of a British officer of high rank.

'By all that's good,' he said, advancing, this is a discovery. A British officer in the——'

'Hush, my dear fellow,' said Andre, affecting the voice and manner of an exquisite—'a—a—you see a—Mr. Smithson—that we young fellows, a—that is you know—we like to dress gaily—'

'Well.'

'Why—a—foolish vanity, a—that is all—nothing more I assure you—I thought I might fall in with some of the pretty rustics—Ha, ha, ha!—and so I borrowed this coat of an old acquaintance. You take ha.'

'Confound your gibberish,' muttered Smithson, and then added in a tone of supreme contempt. 'Yes I understand.' From that moment, Mr. Smithson set down Mr. Anderson as one of the genus between the ourang outang and human. Whether the young man succeeded in blinding him altogether was doubtful; but he made no further remark and went into the house with the gorgeous uniform in his hands, and returned with a claret colored coat, and nankeen waistcoat, which Andre put on, covering his head with a round hat, and wrapping himself again in his blue overcoat. In a few minutes the horses were ready, and mounting, they moved away from the house at a fast trot, and in the direction of King's Ferry.

(To be Continued.)

A SINGULAR STORY.—The Concord (N. H.) Statesman of Friday publishes a most singular deposition, taken before a justice of the peace at Grafton in that State. Hazen Whitcher and David M. Norris depose that on the night of June 16, they were watching at the death bed of their neighbor Samuel Mann, of North Benton in a small room, the situation of which is thus described.

The bed was on the north side, the fire place on the south side, the door way to the kitchen on the east, and a door leading into a bed room, on the west end of the room, and a set of drawers, on the east side of the room near the foot of the bed, and a window by the foot on the north side. The window was raised from four to six inches. The door into the kitchen was open, and Mr. George W. Mann slept there in the south east corner of it. The door into the bed room was shut, and Mrs. Peter Howe, and Mrs. Mann slept there.

The man with whom they were watching had been in a dying state for several days, but appeared to have perfect possession of his senses. After the house was still on Sunday night, the deposition goes on to say: Mr. Witcher was standing by the foot of the bed, close to the open window, and Mr. Norris was sitting south of the bed some four or five paces from the head, on the west side of the room. The candle was standing on the mantle, over the fire place, when we both distinctly heard a groan. We are both positive it could not come from the sick man, nor the bed whereon he was, nor from another room. It was a deep, lengthened groan, and startled us both.

Mr. Whitcher stepped to the fire place to get the light, to see what the noise came from or what caused it. As he took the light and turned around toward the bed, we both saw the room lighted up all at once, with an unearthly crimson colored light. It almost extinguished the light of the candle, so that its light was very feeble, apparently almost out—and immediately we both saw a strange looking man standing between us and the bed, looking apparently at Mr. Mann—his dress we cannot describe, his whole face we did not see. His clothes were dark, but we cannot give the fashion or make, nor say whether he had on boots or shoes or hat, or not.

We were both transfixed—both stood there side by side, as Norris had risen up. Whicher still holding the candle in his hand and no fire in the fire place, at least none that gave any light and as the strange man stood before us, his back toward us, and his face toward Mr. Mann, Mr. Mann appeared much excited and agitated; he rolled on the bed, and threw his arms about and opened his eyes wide open, and appeared frightened and to gaze upon the apparition, then he tried to cover up his head.

The sick man it is stated, then declared that he had forty years previously assisted his employer in murdering a man and making away with the body. He mentioned the name of Edwards, but in what connection the deponents cannot say. The affidavit then goes on:

He called another name, and we may be mistaken in this name, but think we are not. He then sunk down, after turning over once or twice, and throwing his arms about groaned and died. We know we were frightened, and could not speak or did not, nor did the stranger, and as soon as Mann had finished his confessing, and was dying away, he (the stranger) was gone.—How he got in or out we know not; one door was open, but we did not see him come in or go out, nor can we believe that he did.

The editor of the Statesman in connexion with the affidavit tells the following story.

About forty, or forty-five years since, (we tell the story as told to us by individuals in the vicinity) a man by the name of Hodgdon was working in Landaff, N. H., as a joiner. The last season he was there he finished off a house for Jonathan Noyes, and made his home with Mr. Noyes during the time. He lent Noyes some two or three hundred dollars in money, so that when the house was finished Noyes was indebted to him four hundred dollars for labor and money. When Noyes's house was completed, he went to work upon a house for Mr. John Gross, in the vicinity, his clothes and part of his tools still remaining at Mr. Noyes's house.

He left Gross's house one evening to go up to Mr. Noyes's—and was never seen after that time. Some little excitement existed there (as the old people say) at the time, respecting his mysterious disappearance, but as he was a stranger, in a measure, it was said he had absconded, and Noyes soon after pretended to have received a letter from somewhere in New York, requesting him (Noyes) to sell his (Hodgdon's) tools, and other things, and send the money on to him, which he accordingly did, but whether the proceeds of the sale went to New York or any where is not known.—The excitement however soon died away, and nothing more was said or thought about it, until the death-bed confession which we publish below, brought the hidden mystery to light.

Noyes died a few days since, and on his death bed, intimated that he had something to disclose before he could die in peace, but Mann went a day or two before his death, and spent a whole day with him, and after that nothing more was said about divulging any thing, and he expired apparently in the greatest mental agony and under horrible remorse of conscience, frequently exclaiming O God! forgive me that one sin. The Edwards to whom it is supposed he, (Mann) referred and who, many now suppose was accessary to the murder, is now living, and has been partially deranged at times ever since as well as Mann.

The Mormons again.—The Sangamo Journal of the 15th is filled to overflowing with exposure of Mormon villanies. It contains among other things, two more letters from J. C. Bennett, giving farther details of Joseph Smith's licentiousness and rascality, and charging him distinctly with having instigated and caused the attempted assassination of Boggs. Bennett says that the man who shot Gov. Boggs is a Mormon named Rockwell, and that he was sent by Smith to do it.

The Journal also gives, from the Kaskaskia Republican, a long account of a murder committed on the 21 of June, upon John Stephenson—a Mormon—and supposed to have been committed by two Mormons who had called upon him for contributions to build the temple at Nauvoo and been refused.

Another article in the Journal we quote verbatim.

We have late information from Nauvoo. Joe Smith anticipates a requisition upon Gov. Carlin from Gov. Reynolds of Missouri for his person; and is determined not to be given up.

He has all the State arms.—some twenty or thirty cannon—a large number of muskets, yagers, pistols, and cuthasses—all belonging to the state, which he is prepared to use against the state authorities if they shall attempt to deliver him to Gov. Reynolds.—Joe reiterates that he will not be given up—and the Mormons say that the Prophet shall not be taken while any of them are left to defend him.

SWEARING OUT OF JAIL.—*A new plan.*—In a village down somewhere a "bankrupt" was imprisoned because he could'nt pay his debts. It was customary with a certain clergyman to visit the prisoners once or twice a week, and give them advice and instruction. It so happened that on the day after the debtor was imprisoned, the clergyman visited the jail, and his attention was arrested by the vociferous language of some person in an adjoining cell, venting the most horrid imprecations and blasphemies. The good man instantly hurried to the scene of confusion, where he beheld an individual standing on an old stool in the corner, ripping and swearing wholesale oaths at the walls, grates, floor and door of the jail, his fellow prisoners, and every thing around him. The minister approached the debtor and said to him—

"Friend it is very wrong to swear as you do; why will you do it?"

"Because," replied the prisoner, "I've understood that a man may swear out of jail in thirty days, and I want to see if I can't do it in fifteen."

IRISH FUN—A NEW IDEA—"Hallo, Michael, is it yourself I see before me!" said one Irishman to another, on the evening of the Fourth.

'Troth, then, and it's meself."

'And how are you now! and how have you spint our national birth-day?'

'Haven't I been drinkin' and rejoicing the entire day, and marching about in a sun hot enough to roast potatoes. Have you been doing the same, Jimmy?'

'Well, I have. The remembrance of what our forefathers—those gintlemen that signed the declaration—have done for us, Michael, combined with a few chreps of the creeter,' has kept me as drunk and as joyful as a piper the day long. I say, Michael, isn't it a remarkable fact they don't have any of these Fourth of July celebrations in auld Ireland?'

'But they do, to be sure.'

'D—l the bit. When does the Fourth of July come in Tipperary? Tell me that with your ugly mouth.'

'Why, on the twenty-fourth day of June, you spalpeen. Don't you recollect the frolics, bonfires, and rejoicing, we used to have on that day. The twenty-fourth of June is the Fourth of July in Ireland to be sure.'

CRANBERRIES.—The cultivation of cranberries is beginning to attract attention.—They may be grown on any moist ground, and will yield from 100 to 300 bushels, for which $1 per bushel may be readily obtained. The method of preparing the ground is the same as for grain. The wild cranberry is transplanted in rows, 20 inches apart, a little hoeing at first is all that is required, when they will spread without care. The use of them is becoming more general.

We learn from the Buffalo Com. Adv. that the notorious Alexander McLeod was in that city on Friday last, and met with a rough reception at the hands of a parcel of loafers led on by one John Mc Brien. No violence was actually offered, but the loafers followed McLeod up street for some distance, loading him with abusive epithets and making threatening gestures, till, to escape them, he took refuge in a store, whence he quietly departed for the cars.

RIOT IN CANADA.—By a gentleman direct from Canada, we learn that a serious affray occurred at St. Catharines last week. It appears that a large number of laborers, wanting to commence operations upon the Welland Canal, consisting mostly of Irishmen, who divided into two parties, known, as "Corkonians" and "Far-Downers," got into difficulty, and a fight ensued, in which the "Corkonians" were partially victorious. The authorities, unable to suppress the disturbances, called out the military companies stationed at that place, who marched against the rioters. It is said that three hundred Corkonians, armed with shillelahs and bludgeons, formed themselves for an attack upon the soldiery, and marched up to the very points of their bayonets; and it was not until the officer gave the order to fire, that the rioters dispersed. An express was sent to Niagara for another company of soldiers, and it was reported that the Irish were arriving in large numbers for a fight with with 'regulars.'—*Rochester Democrat.*

The quarrel between the two sets of Irish laborers—the Corkonians and the Connaughtmen—has been amicably settled, at St. Catherines. Six delegates on each side met and adjusted the difficulty, and bound themselves to keep the peace.—*Det. Adv.*

A CHORAL HYMN.—A fine characteristic trait of the Germans was manifested this morning. Just at sunrise, a fleet of canal boats arrived, loaded with several hundred German emigrants. As they got into the city near the packet boat landing, the whole struck up one of their national anthems—the voices of hoary age, vigorous manhood, and tender infancy floating with those of women in the glorious harmony. The effect, in the calm stillness of a dewy morning, the spires and domes of a silent city just touched with the golden beams of a July sun, was almost sublime.—*Buff. Com.*

The following 'word of exhortation,' which we clip from the conclusion of a homily on 'Hard times,' in the Springfield Republican is in our judgment excellent:

'We have a word for debtors who are pushed to the wall. Let them not be discouraged—let them not be overcome by despondency. Hope, like truth, lies at the bottom of the deepest well. On the ashes of a burnt dwelling may be laid the foundation of a new building. The darkest hour is just before the break of day. After the night comes the morning. If a man stumble and fall not, he is helped on his journey.—Keep a clear conscience. Be honest in spite of temptation. Keep up your spirits, not by pouring spirits down, but by doing all that within you lieth, for yourself and yours, leaving the result to the hand that moves the world. Above all meet your creditors with your sleeves rolled up, got for fighting, but for hard work. Mind all these hints, and you'll be the happier now and the better off hereafter."

"A whole chapter to creditors: *Do as you would be done by.*"

THE 'SPOILSMEN.'—Mr Proffit, in his 4th of July speech at the Tyler dinner in Philadelphia, related the following anecdote of the voracity of the whig office seekers, immediately after the inauguration of General Harrison:—

'Those men were urging the indiscriminate discharge of Democratic office holders—all the parties appeared warm and eager in the controversy, until at length Gen. Harrison started up, and with a warmth and energy he rarely exhibited, he extended his arms exclaiming, at the same time, 'so help me God, I will resign my office before I can be guilty of such iniquity.' The good old man continued to assert his determination to pursue a moderate and just course, and his persecutors left the house very much dissatisfied. After they were gone, the President turned to me and remarked, 'Proffit, I am glad to see you—the Federal portion of the whig party are making desperate efforts to seize the reins of Government—they are urging the most unmerciful proscription, and if they continue to do so much longer, they will drive me mad."

Nine forwarding merchants of Pittsburgh have been tried for conspiracy—a kind of combination in respect of prices—and found guilty. Sentence, a fine of $100 and imprisonment for two moths.

IMPIOUS.—Samuel Ward King, of Rhode Island, Governor under a British charter, has issued a proclamation, appointing the 21st inst. as a day of public thanksgiving and praise, on account of the suppression of the *people's constitution*, and maintenance of King Charles' charter. What *freeman* would willingly obey King's orders in a case like this? The Giver of all Good will frown upon the tyrannical farce.

The CLAY FEVER is spreading rapidly.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

Violent Fevers are apt to terminate in *Mortification.*—*Patriot and Eagle.*

Another Defaulter—We understand that Andrew Pollock, late a clerk in the Bank of America has absconded, after having misapplied money committed to his charge to the amount of about twelve thousand dollars. The bank has offered a reward of one thousand dollars for his apprehension and the recovery of the money.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Charles F. Mitchell, ex-Congressman, was yesterday brought before the Court of General Sessions of the city of New-York and sentenced to the State Prison for 3 years for the crime of forgery.—*Newburgh Journal.*

WHIG EFFRONTERY.—The Clay Whigs are denouncing Mr. Tyler for what they call his desertion of their principles. *What* principles!—Did they not, in their famous Harrisburg Convention, which nominated. "Tip and Ty," declare that it was "inexpedient to make any declaration of principles?" Could any body, before the election, induce a Whig to say what were the principles of his party? Did not their electioneers, their orators and their mountebanks, go for a Bank of the United States in *Maryland, and against* it in *Virginia*! Their *principles*, indeed!—*Balt. Rep.*

VALUABLE RECIPES.—A friend has handed us the following receipts for Dysentery and Summer Complaint, with the remark that they have been tested, and found effectual in almost every case. As this is the blackberry season, would it not be prudent for our country friends, particularly, to secure the syrup spoken of, and place it away for future use? Many of them are remote from the residence of physicians, and it is not always convenient to have such services. Those who have children should see to it:—*Wabash Express.*

Remedy for Dysentery.—Grate a dry oak gall (or ball) fine, and stew it for a few minutes in about the third of a teacup full of brandy and sufficient loaf sugar to make it very sweet. For a grown person take a table spoonfull, and repeat every hour or two, according to the virulence of the disease. For a child a teaspoon full is sufficient. Two or three doses will generally effect a cure. The remedy has been known to succeed in the most violent case of dysentery.

Cure for Summer Complaint.—Blackberry Syrup.—We are indebted to a friend for the following receipt for making blackberry syrup. This syrup is said to be almost specific for the summer Complaint—in 1832, it was successful in more than one case of *cholera*. The fruit is now ripe, and the present is the proper time to make it: To the juice of two quarts of Blackberries add

1 lb loaf sugar,
½ oz. nutmegs,
½ oz. alspice,

Boil altogether for a short time, and when cold add a pint of 4th proof brandy.

You will save many bitter tears by publishing the above in your valuable paper. From a teaspoonful to a wine glass, according to the age of the patient, till relieved, is to be given. It may spoil practice but it will save life.

Barley from the Hudson's Bay.—Our readers may well be surprised to hear of Barley from Hudson's Bay: we were, certainly. That a country so far North as to be almost perpetually covered with ice and snow, and seldom trodden save by the bear and the Esquimaux should produce this grain is not a little singular. Such seems to be the fact. Messrs. Newbury and Dole of this city have for sale some thirteen or fourteen barrels of Barley, the grains of which are so unusually large that they attract instant attention. They are all full and plump, and nearly double the ordinary size. This barley was raised in Green Bay, the seed from which it sprung having been brought to that place from Hudson's Bay. It is said that a crop of this description of barley, can be harvested in eight weeks from the time it is sown. This would be about the duration of summer in the neighborhood of Hudson's Bay. It is evident then that this species of barley, is admirably calculated for our latitude. Not only would an unusually valuable crop be produced in an unusually short space of time, but two crops could be easily raised in one season. Our country friends will not fail, we hope to call and see the new article and try an experiment which may be attended with such beneficial results.—*Chicago Am.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

On Tuesday evening last week, two young ladies employed in the paper mill of Messrs. Thomas & Yandes, named Elizabeth Riley and Joanna Munn, in attempting to cross the canal near that establishment, in company with a young friend, in a light skiff, were unfortunately precipitated into the water and drowned.—The bodies were soon recovered, but not until the vital spark had returned to God who gave it." The young man who was in the skiff was rescued from a like fate with difficulty.—Not more than an hour or two before the happening of this fatal accident, these young ladies had witnessed the interment of the remains of Mrs. Fleming & Mr. Shaw, whose decease, under peculiarly afflicting circumstances had occurred the day previous in one house and whose funeral obsequies were blended, as they should have been, the same discourse serving for the mother and the son. On the next morning their funeral obsequies were performed in like manner, How true indeed may we say—"*In the midst of life we are in death.*"

Lafayette Journal.

The Tariff tax falls upon the consumers in the United States. That being admitted, it follows that if the tax falls heavier on the consumers in one portion of the Union, than in the others, it is unjust in proportion to the inequality of its operation. If the Tariff falls equally upon the different sections of the country, and the different classes of the community, why is it that it is chiefly one section, the North, one class, the manufacturing, that clamor so loudly at the doors of Congress for the laying on of this tax! Are we to believe, that the Lowell manufacturers are so extravagantly patriotic—so transcendently disinterested, as to pray Congress to tax *them* for the benefit of others! Or are they not rather praying Congress to enrich them by taxing others! Are the manufacturers about to pray Congress to tax them for the good of the country, or to tax the country for their good?

FAITHFUL FRIEND.—On Wednesday evening after dark, a gentleman in the vicinity of Fifth and Elm streets, found in the street a child, barely old enough to tell its own name or the name of its parents. The little wanderer was nearly exhausted, but by its side stood its friend—a very fine dog. The noble animal seemed more conscious of the condition of his charge than the child itself did, and when the gentleman approached the child, he viewed with distrust and prepared to resist injury if it had been offered. The gentleman took the child up, and, in company with other persons, brought it to our office.

The wanderer soon fell asleep in the man's arms, as it was carried along, and in our office where it was passed from one to another, no efforts could induce the dog to desert or be seperated from it. When any one took the child he would spring upon him, examine his person, smell the child, and then if satisfied that the child was safe., would crouch down by the feet of the person holding it. In a few minutes after reaching our office, persons in search of the child received it and as soon as they set out in the direction of the child's residence, the faithful animal testified in every possible manner his consciousness, that the child was safe, and for the first time did he appear to be willing to be separated from it. Those who are so rabid for killing off dogs, should have witnessed this and learned the fidelity and affection of the noble animal.—*St Louis Republican.*

LEGISLATIVE ANECDOTE.—One sultry afternoon in the month of June, while the congregated wisdom of New Hampshire were assembled at the capitol, an honest member of the House who had been reluctantly summoned to the scene of his duties from the dinner table, where he had been freely indulging, stretched himself out on one of the seats, and was quietly enjoying a nap, when one of the "sovereign people," who had seated himself in the gallery to overlook his servants, happened to observe the aforesaid member in this recumbent position, and without ceremony bawled out: "Hallo, mister! you man that's napping on the bench there; the State don't pay you two dollars a day for sleeping, I can tell ye. So wake up!" By this time the above speech, which was delivered in no ordinary tone of voice, was concluded, the house was in a roar—The sleeper arose frightened half out of his wits—and the speaker ordered the galleries to be cleared.

CHEAP.—The terms of tuition in the Michigan University are fixed at $10 *for four years*! Board can be had *for ten shillings a week.*

'I had rather not take a horn with you,' said the loafer to the mad bull—but the bull insisted upon treating him to two, and the loafer got quite high.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S VINDICATION.

CONTINUED.

I have now introduced the testimony of *four witnesses*, who in point of credibility stand second to none in the State of Indiana, in support of the *specification* in my 'dissent' that "the testimony shows him (Williams) highly culpable, for not heeding the information given him of Beckwith's insolvency long before he did;" which, of itself, I think the reader will find *quite conclusive*—which not having once referred to the testimony of Abram Hendricks, whom Mr. Williams labored so hard to impeach, and "on whom" he asserts as *flatly* as he does *falsely*, I "amicably relied."

Although Mr. Williams' effort to impeach Abram Hendricks has so signally failed, as did his effort to *brow-beat* him before the Committee—a most singular instance of which, and of *merited rebuke* in reply, which the conscious integrity of the witness prompted him to give, I shall extract from the evidence; and although its introduction may give Mr. Williams occasion to publish a revised edition of his essay on "unworthy thoughts," "contemptible plots," "accusers," and "accomplices," "blank subpœnas," "inquisitorial powers," and "vindictive witnesses," yet I shall introduce a portion of his testimony, *principally*, however, to show that there are *two falsehoods* in one short reply out of Mr. Williams.

First, that Mr. Hendricks is *not* 'the witness on whom I mainly relied;' every material statement of his being directly sustained by several other witnesses, whose testimony Mr. Williams knew it was not prudent for him to attempt to impeach.

And *secondly*, that the 'prejudice of Mr. Hendricks' did not arise from the cause to which he has attributed it.

In his answer to interrogatory No. 4, Mr. Hendricks being a co-contractor with James H., says:—

'Throughout the first part of the winter ('38) we began to see that a hostile course towards us was certainly designed, and my son came to this place [Indianapolis] to see the Chief Engineer, J. L. Williams, who came on some time in the April following, but did nothing further than order a statement of the work to be made out by Beckwith, while he, Williams, went down to New Albany; and after he returned he procured the *false profile*, which you have heard spoken of.'

In answer to interrogatory No. 5, he says:—

'At the time Mr. Williams presented the profile, I told him in the presence of John Woodburn and Beckwith, that I had lost all confidence in the young man, (Beckwith) I regarded the profile as a picture to deceive; that any thing coming from that young man I had no confidence in; and that we had expected him, Williams, to re measure the work, and thereby put his foot on the difficulty.—We then inquired when the Board of Internal Improvement met, and were informed that it would meet in June following. My brother William Hendricks came up with me and used his influence, being of the impression that all was not right, and I being a stranger in the State. But the Board still retained Beckwith.

'In December or January following, I put him, Beckwith, before the Board again.—On this occasion, I spread before the Board the profile, and the affidavit of *twelve respectable men*, living in Madison, and its vicinity, stating that Beckwith was unfit, and unsafe for the duties of the office he held. Some of them stated that he was so destitute of truth that they would not believe him on oath.

"At this investigation J. L. Williams was made a witness, *and under oath sustained him and pronounced the profile true.* Still Beckwith was sustained. I believe, however, that had it not been for John Woodburn and Williams, I should have effected his removal, and thereby have saved the State money.

'Greatly discouraged, finding nothing I could procure, could make truth prevail before the Board. I then went to the Legislature, and had the hostile influence of J. L. Williams to compete with during the pending of a bill authorising an arbitration, which with difficulty I got to pass.'

In his answer to interrogatory No. 9, after speaking of Beckwith's erroneous surveys, 'false profile, and false estimates, and the re-survey by Mr. Collins, he says:—

'The last was a proof of its (the profile's) falsity. We then took from Mr. Collins a certificate of his levels, enclosed it in a lengthy letter to Mr. Williams, (a copy of which was furnished you by my son) referring him to a copy of profile in his possession, and again asking the removal of Beckwith. This letter, I believe, like many others was treated with silent contempt.'

Interrogatory No. 10, is in substance the interrogatory of a general nature, but to nearly every witness examined, as follows:

'State if you know of any frauds, corruptions, or misconduct of any member of the Board of Internal Improvement, engineers, or agents, *or* any other person, upon the public works, or of any fund commissioner, &c.'

'Answer.—I do not know of any frauds, corruptions or misconduct of any member of the Board of Internal Improvement, or engineer, except what I have in part spoken of in the above questions, relative to John Woodburn, J. L. Williams, and Beckwith, &c.'

'Interrogatory No. 11—state if the complaints you preferred against Beckwith, are because of over or under estimates. State further if you do not know that complaints of under estimates were not very frequently made against engineers? &c.'

'Answer.—In my answer to No. 5, the committee will discover that I have distinctly complained of *nine under* and *eight over estimates*. The nine under estimates were to oppress, and the eight over to cloak over that oppression, and prepare for the investigation which afterwards took place, as I infer. Complaints were frequently made against engineers for under estimates, and I presume it is the case, on all lines of public works, &c.'

Mr. Williams speaks of interrogatories in my hand writing. Now I will venture the assertion from what was frequently seen to transpire between him and members of the committee, that if the original of the following interrogatory could be found, it would, like many others of a similar character, be found to be in the hand writing of Jesse L. Williams.

'Interrogatory No. 13. In your answer to the tenth interrogatory, you say, 'I do not know of any frauds, corruptions, or misconduct of any member of the Board of Internal Imp., or engineers, except what I have in part spoken of in the above question, in relation to Jno. Woodburn, J. L. Williams, and E. M. Beckwith.' State whether you intend by the answer to impute either fraud or corruption to J. L. Williams, and so, please specify the particular act of fraud or corruption.'

To most of people, from the peculiar phraseology of this interrogatory, and the circumstances, under which it was put, it would look very much like an attempt to intimidate and brow-beat the witness into a recantation. But to this futile bravado, the following is the

'Answer.—In my answer to the 10th interrogatory, I did intend to impute corruption and misconduct to J. L. Williams, and specify as follows:

'I was indeed slow to believe that Williams was a dishonest man, but after having spent a great deal of time and taken a great deal of trouble to convince him of the dishonest acts of Beckwith, after having given him his true character in Pennsylvania, (which was that of a thief and a runaway,) after having told him honestly, the great loss the State was sustaining, by his continuance in the service; after having made the most solemn appeals to him that I was capable of making, reminding him of my age, my family, for whom I felt an anxious desire to provide; and after all this, still retaining Beckwith in office, and interfering on the Legislature, after all this, I am constrained to believe that Jesse L. Williams in this matter has acted dishonestly. I did also intend to impute misconduct in the management of the work, and other duties of his office. Mr. Williams has stated to me by way of apology, that he had not time to measure our work, to answer our letters, to examine our profile. Finding that he had time to hurry in legislative enactments, and contend with honest contractors, I am constrained still to believe that Mr. Williams is chargeable with misconduct in office.—As to this I shall speak more fully in my answer to No. 14.'

I hope Mr. Williams will not accuse me of 'garbling this testimony.' I extract the more fully from a desire of giving him the full benefit of every extenuating circumstance.

'A. Hendricks and Son submitted their joint answer to the following (additional cross) interrogatory:

'Interrogatory No. 2.—State if you have any prejudice or ill feeling to J. L. Williams or N. Noble, and state whether you feelings towards them are of a friendly character or otherwise, and whether you have threatened to expose them to punishment for alleged offences?

'Answer.—We have no prejudice or ill feeling towards J. L. Williams or N. Noble. We harbor no ill will towards either of the men; but we are not satisfied with treatment we have received from them as public officers. We have never threatened to expose them to any punishment, further than to complain of their official treatment to us, so far as we recollect.'

No court of justice ever sanctioned a more rigid, searching cross examination, than these questions on the *part* of Mr. Williams, show took place before the committee. And although several other witnesses were introduced to show, that in their opinion Hendricks entertained some ill will towards Mr. Williams; yet as every statement of his, is fully corroborated by several unimpeached witnesses, his testimony is entitled to credit. But admitting, that he did entertain some prejudice against Mr. Williams, the reader will see from the testimony that it was not without good cause; and moreover, that it arose from a cause very different from that to which he attributed it.

E. M. CHAMBERLAIN.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—Amendment to Rule 12, made at the July term of the District Court for the District of Indiana.

"Ordered that rule 12 be so amended that *petitions for final discharge* may be filed at any time with the Clerk of the Court, and if filed when the Court is not in session, the same shall be set down for hearing in the first day thereafter, fixed by the Court for hearing cases in Bankruptcy after the expiration of *ninety days* from the time of the decree; and publication thereof shall be made as in case of *original* petitions, filed in vacation—and the filing of any such petition in the clerk's office shall be deemed a filing in court." A true copy.

H. BASSETT, Clerk.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, AUG. 6, 1842.

First Gun from Indiana.

The returns so far as received are most encouraging. We have gained, so far, three Representatives. If the whole state has done as well as the north, Indiana may be set down as completely regenerated.

REPRESENTATIVES.

In *Allen* county we have re-elected M. S. Wines democrat, by double his last year's majority.

Whitley and Kosciusko, A. Cuppy, Dem. gain.

Cass, C. Carter, democrat, gain

Huntington, Wells, &c. W. Pollman, dem. gain

Elkhart, J. Jackson, dem.

Noble and Lagrange, W. Mitchell, whig, loss.

Adams and Jay, Nathan B. Hopkins, whig.

Wabash and Miami, Gabriel Swihart, dem. gain

Carroll, A. L. Robinson, dem.

Tippecanoe, I democrat 1 whig, gain.

Steuben and De Kalb, a tie vote

Marion, (reported) O. Harris, T. J. Todd, whig, 1 loss.

SENATE.

Elkhart, Kosciusko, and Whitley, Gen. Mitchell, democrat.

Tippecanoe, ——— Odell, whig.

In Tippe anoe county the whig senator was elected by 13 majority, and one whig member of Legislature by 20. Dr. N. Jackson, formerly a democrat, run for the Senate and received 50 or 60 votes. Had it not been for the schism he caused, the entire democratic ticket would have been elected.

In De Kalb M. Marsh, democrat, has a majority of 97 over E. Beall, whig, and in Steuben the latter has a majority of 97; it is therefore a tie in the district. Our accounts are from the postmasters at the two county seats; some reports give Beall a majority of 4

ELECTION RETURNS.

ALLEN COUNTY.—OFFICIAL.

	Representative.		*Sheriff.*					
Townships.	M. S. Wines	T. Johnson	B. B. Stevens	T. Van Anda	W. Stewart	W. A. Jackson	R. McMullen	C. F. Hill	J. M. Snively
Aboite	17	18	10	21	4				
Adams	24	39	24	39	2	9			5
Cedar Creek	47	13	7	52	10	4			
Eel River	19	26	26	18	3				
Jefferson	15	7	3			12			6
Lake	17	10	6	8	2	5	6		
Madison	16	8	8	15			1		
Marion	32	24	4	5	25	11	15		
Milan	21			5	4	14			
Monroe	10	2	2	7	12		2		
Perry	44	10	9	17	10	9	8		1
Pleasant	6	6		2	1		1		
Springfield	26	5	1	9	7	12	2		
St. Joseph	16	6	7	9	12	2			2
Washington	14	32	25	10	3	4	4		
Wayne	287	217	227	103	77	60	63	6	2
Total	561	534	354	341	173	142	114	20	3

County Commissioner, 2d district.

John Briggs	390
Joseph Jones	278
H. A. Ebersbury	244
J. C. Silver	126
Rapin Andrews	53

Coroner, Joseph Stratton 636, Peter Timmons 434

ALLEN COUNTY ELECTION.—On Monday last, Marshal S. Wines, democrat, was elected to represent this county in the next Legislature, by a majority of 82 votes. Bradford B. Stevens, Sheriff, John Briggs, County Commissioner; Joseph Stratton, Coroner; and David McLain, F. P. Randall, and R. Rudisill, Seminary Trustees.

The number of votes polled was 1147, being an increase of 106 since the Presidential election in 1840.

The result of this election proves conclusively that our citizens, on a "sober second thought," have discovered that Whiggery, with its log cabins, coonskins, Tippecanoe songs, and other humbugs, is not what it was cracked up to be. The question of the election of a U. S. Senator was distinctly brought up in this county, and every effort made to rally the whole Whig strength on their candidate for Legislature.—Since the election, the Whigs deny that this ought to be considered a test of the strength of parties. We know it is very difficult to draw the party line in this county so straight as to show our exact relative strength. We know also that Col. Wines did not receive the whole vote of his party. We think it probable that the election for sheriff will afford as true an index of the actual position of the parties as it is possible to obtain in any local election in this county. The Whigs generally united on Mr. Stevens for Sheriff. The aggregate vote of the Whig candidates, Stevens, McMullen, and Hill, is 488, and of the democratic candidates, Van Anda, Stewart, and Jackson, 656—showing a democratic majority of 168.

In view of these facts, and making every allowance for personal preferences, we think we may safely assert that we have a majority in this county of from 100 to 150 votes. If a direct vote could be taken on the question this day, we believe this would be found to be the result.

In the presidential election of 1840, this county gave a majority of 241 for Gen. Harrison.—The Whigs are great advocates for *change*, and we think they must have got it to their heart's content in this county

Col. R. M. Johnson attended the celebration of the 4th July at New Albany. He was received with the greatest enthusiasm in New Albany, and also in Louisville, though which he passed on his way to the celebration. He likewise visited Salem, Jefferson, and some other neighboring towns.

TWELFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

The Fall term of the Allen Circuit Court will commence in this place on Monday the 22d inst.

In *Adams*, Sept. 5.	*Wells*, Sept. 12.
Huntington, Sept. 19.	*Whitley*, Sept. 26.
Noble, Oct. 3.	*Lagrange*, Oct. 10.
Steuben, Oct. 24.	*De Kalb*, Oct. 31.

The Boundary Question is at length settled.—The agreement was signed by the Maine commissioners on the 22d ult.

Impeachment of the President.—Mr. Botts' notable project of impeachment has fallen to the ground. It is said the measure was submitted to a caucus of Whig Congressmen, and only 17 could be found reckless enough to countenance it.

CONGRESS.—The Navy appropriation bill has again passed the House, without concurring in the amendments made by the Senate. The bill reduces the navy to the standard of 1841, and of course cuts off all hopes of the promotions which have been before the Senate for the last five months.

A bill has been introduced into the House by the Chairman of the judiciary committee enacting that duties of 20 per cent be collected on all goods imported since the 30th of June, and until the passage of a new revenue law.

Mr. Arnold has been endeavoring to introduce a bill for reducing the pay and mileage of members of Congress. This measure of real economy was hooted down by the patriotic members of this retrenchment Congress, without a division.

A bill has been reported making appropriations on the Cumberland Road. It is proposed to appropriate $103,093 to Ohio, $150,093 to Indiana, and $150,093 to Illinois. The Whigs profess to be great advocates for internal improvements, and can make liberal appropriations for works on the seaboard. They have now a majority in Congress. We shall see what they will do in this case of such vital importance to the citizens of the west.

Louisiana.—We have not seen full returns from this state. Monton, the democratic candidate, is certainly elected governor. The Legislature is probably Whig. One district which gave Morton a handsome majority, has, it now appears, elected four whigs to the Legislature—making a change of 8 votes in that body, and giving the whigs the majority.

Release of the Santa Fe Prisoners.—The whole of the Texian prisoners, 192 in number, taken in the Santa Fe expedition, were liberated on the anniversary of Santa Anna's birthday, and permitted to return to the United States. Hagain taken with arms in their hands they are to suffer death.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

Flour and Wheat.—Flour is quoted in the Cincinnati Republican, July 26, at $4 50 per bbl. New Wheat 40 a 50 cents. The harvest being every where an abundant, there is a prospect of a still further decline.

Pork, clear, $4 50; Mess $5; Prime 4; Bacon 4 a 5c lb., Hams 6c; Lard 4c; Butter 4 a 7c; Whiskey 19c gallon; Lard Oil 50c gallon.

Look out for Democratic Thunder.—The elections in Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina, and Tennessee have been held this week. The banner of *Harry of the West* is now fairly unfurled, the result of these elections will show what his prospects of reaching the Presidency are, and may determine the question of his *availability*.

"What has caused this agitation,
'Tation, 'tation, 'tation to-day?
It is the ball a rolling on—
So clear the way, old Henry Clay,
So clear the way, old Henry Clay,
The whigs no way you're a-hal'-up man, man,
Matt, and the little Dutchman Van
Can beat you or any other man!"

The Times' 'excellent Clay Song.'

Neighbor Wood published a string of doggrels two weeks ago, which he calls an "excellent Clay song," and amuses himself by fancying that the locos are "as fearful of Tippecanoe songs as a rabid dog of cold water." Go ahead with your ditties, neighbor! If the Whigs can bear it, we can; but you certainly have a poorer opinion of the intellect of your readers than we should have supposed, if you think such stuff will either be gratifying to them, or beneficial to the prostrate cause of Whiggery. The day for that is gone by. The election this week shows that those elegant expressions he put into the mouth of a loco poco, might with much more propriety have issued from a Whig—"We're busted up—they'll sing us to h—— again."—"That 'tation, 'tation, we can't stand it! Oh! shi ngh!"

ADAMS COUNTY.

Representative.

Elisha Barrett, (Dem.)	207
Nathan B. Hawkins, (W.)	149
Joseph Martin, (W.)	68

[Mr. Hawkins received 125 majority in Jay, and is therefore elected for Jay and Adams.]

Associate Judges.

John K. Lyons and Ezekiel Hooper were elected.

Probate Judge.

Alvan Randall, no opposition.

Clerk.—Samuel L. Rugg.

Sheriff.—Alexander Fleming.

Coroner.—John Boswell.

County commissioner, 1st district.—John Lindland.

NOBLE COUNTY.

Representative.

William Mitchell, (W.)	252
John Thompson, (Dem.)	238

Mitchell's majority in Lagrange exceeds 100, therefore he is elected Representative for Noble and Lagrange.

Sheriff.—Mason M. Meriam.

Clerk.—Westley White.

Recorder.—Peter Beecher.

Coroner.—Thomas Smith.

County Commissioner.—Jacob Wolf.

Trustees of County Seminary.—James Skinner, Zenas Wright, Asa Brown.

HUNTINGTON COUNTY.

William Pollman, (Dem.)	194
Elias Murray, (W.)	149

From the Baltimore American.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Private Secretary of the President appeared with the correspondence called for by the Resolution of Mr. Preston adopted a few days since. The reading of the correspondence was called for, and the important portions of it were read, beginning with a letter from the Secretary of State of the Mexican Government which has before been published, and which sets forth certain complaints against the American Government.

The answer to this was from the Secretary of State, and the paper is very long and very able, and will be read with great interest and satisfaction in all sections of the country.

Mr. Webster answers the complaints in full, He meets them one by one, and shows that the United States is in no sense guilty of the extraordinary charges preferred. He states that the outlaw meetings held in the U. States in regard to Texas were but an expression of opinion for which there could be no restraint since there was no violation of law.

The Government has acted with a sincere desire to preserve peaceful relations between the two governments, and examples are given by Mr. Webster to prove this good faith, as for example, in the promulgation of orders to the officers of the Government in the West and South West to see the neutrality of the nation preserved, and again in suffering Mexican vessels of war to be built and armed in the U. States—a doubtful power in which the Government of the U. States gave Mexico the benefit of the doubt.

I have copied one extract of this able letter from Mr. Webster which is so much commented of for its dignified moderation, and from it you may judge something of the whole paper, which is long enough to occupy several columns of the American. Towards the conclusion of his last letter Mr. Webster addresses Mr. de Bocanegra thus:

"The President exceedingly regrets both the sentiment and the manner of this declaration, but it can admit of but one answer. The Mexican Government appears to require that nothing could not be granted in whatever form requested. The Government of the United States is a Government of laws."

Then follows the second letter from Bocanegra recently published, accusing the U. S. of bad faith. To this Mr. Webster replies with spirit and in conclusion in the following strain:

"(Bocanegra's letter) imputes violation of honor and good faith to the Government of the U. S. not only in the most unjust but in the most indecorous manner."

It concludes as follows: On the receipt of this you will write a note to Mr. de Bocanegra in which you will say that the secretary of State of the U. S. on the 9th of July received his letter of the 31st of May. That the President of the U. States considered the language and tone of that letter derogatory to the character of the U. States, and highly offensive, as it imputes to the Government a direct breach of faith; and that it will be left to other answer to be given to it that the declaration, that the conduct of the U. States, in regard to the war between Mexico and Texas having been always hitherto governed by a strict and impartial regard to its treaty obligations, will not be changed or altered in any respect or in any degree.

I for this the Government of Mexico shall see fit to change the relations at present existing between the two countries, it is repeatedly requests will be.

Signed, DANIEL WEBSTER.

Mr. Thompson's letter to the members of the Foreign Legations at Mexico was then read. This was in answer to a most extraordinary letter sent by Mr. Bocanegra to these Ministers, and it was in a spirit becoming the representative of the Government. This speech of the Secretary of State was read, and a good part of two hours having been occupied in the reading,

A motion was submitted to refer the documents to the Committee on Foreign relations and it has been printed. This gave rise to a brief debate, in which Mr. Clayton, Preston, Sevier and Linn participated.

Mr. Preston expressed his high gratification at the course pursued by the Administration in the matter. He approved also of the moderation pursued by the President of Mexico.—His position might render him somewhat partial to that functionary, but he considered his course to be entirely proper, manly and judicious.

He characterized the document from Mr. Webster as being able, spirited and moderate. It was a dignified moderation on the part of this Government towards a weaker power. It would not have been exceeded by diplomatic powers in England or France, and towards the quarter referred to, it must meet his hearty approval.

Mr. Sevier said the spirit which prevailed in the country was Clay knock money and war. When there was no money there was a spirit of fight. We were without money now, and the country was very ready for war. Mr. Sevier said he highly approved of the correspondence, and of the letter of the Secretary of State which had been read. It was in a manly noble and lofty spirit, in the true and temper of the communication which had been received from the Secretary.

Mr. Calhoun then spoke to the highest terms of the correspondence in contrast with the letter from the Mexican officers.

ARMS IN RHODE ISLAND.—The Ledger says:—We have a letter from Providence, naming from a respectable lady, describing the present condition of the State. One only wonder is that the people quietly submit to such outrages. These, alone are sufficient cause for revolution. The press, the protector of the people's liberties, has been suppressed; and the papers supporting the suffrage cause are otherwise to be sold. This statement amounts to so far not receiving any papers of that kind except the 'restoration of law and order,' as we understand to be that event. Martial law still reigns, notwithstanding the suggestions of the Secretary of War, that they had better take it off the final thing they did and set the press to work. Military guards still promenade the city in search of disaffected persons, and none are allowed to pass without a passport. Gov. King has issued a proclamation for women and children to keep in the houses, and citizens out after ten o'clock are arrested and sent to the watch house. No person is permitted to leave the city after 8 o'clock in the evening, and the bridges have been taken up to prevent any one passing over. A great many persons have been plundered by these legalized marauders, they have broken open ladies' trunks, stolen their silver up one, watches and clothing, and even turned families out of bed to see if they were men concealed in them. These are the exploits of the brave who taunted of their prowess in falling on an empty fort, and thought it was unsafe to say for their own safety to bind the few poor miserable devils that they caught.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.—The Nashville Banner of the 20th says, there is a strong probability that all the members of the Tennessee Legislature will resign for the purpose of submitting the question of United States Senators to the people. It says all the Locofoco members except four, have consented to resign, and that they will probably agree.

The Whigs according to the Banner, are ready to comply, and only require the other party to pronounce, that in case they (the Whigs) have a majority in both Houses, or *on a joint ballot*, that they will agree to go into the election of Senators.—*Cincinnati Republican.*

ARMED CORPS.—The Washington City Index, on the 20th inst., says:—Several of the distinguished war chiefs of the Miami Tribe of Indians, arrived in this city on yesterday evening, from Indiana. They are noble looking set of fellows, who move about with the firm tread of the red man, and who are visiting their 'Great father,' preparatory to their removal across the Mississippi.

From the Madisonian Extra, of July 25.

NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY.

We are authorized to say that a conventional line of boundary with its various conditions and equivalents, has been agreed on by the Executive and the British Special Envoy, with the unanimous consent of the Commissioners of Maine and Massachusetts. We congratulate all parties upon this happy and honorable result.

TARIFF.—We have reason to know that the Commissioners of the two States of Maine and Massachusetts have signified their assent to a line of boundary between Maine and New Brunswick.

Every body knows that the territory in dispute embraces all the region of the upper St. John, and the general understanding now is, that this region is to be divided into unequal parts; the largest, and by far the most valuable, to be assigned to Maine, together with considerations connected with the navigation of the St. Johns, (both sides of the tower of which belong to England) of the greatest importance in the value of the timber growing on its branches. Other important arrangements in different parts of the line, hitherto unsettled, in various places between Maine and the Lake of the Woods, are rumored as likely to take place.

Colt, the Murderer.—The Supreme Court of New York has refused the application for a new trial made by the counsel of this murderer, and has ordered that sentence be passed upon him. It is intimated that his counsel intend to carry the question to the Court of Errors.

Mr. Van Buren in Buffalo.—The torch light procession last evening was really a pretty affair. It was got up principally by the Germans but drew into the streets a large number of native citizens as spectators. Accompanied by a military escort of their countrymen and a band of music, some two or three hundred Germans bearing torches, a little after nine o'clock marched in procession down each side of Main Street till they reached the Mansion House, where Mr. Van Buren was stopping. Arrived there Dr. Bunck addressed Mr. V. B. to which that gentleman made a brief reply. Dr. B. then addressed a few remarks in German to the torch-bearers, when at a signal from Maj. Zabin the torches were thrown into a pile, making a large and brilliant bonfire. At the close of each speech the speaker was loudly cheered. Altogether the affair was well managed, and the show was very pretty.—*Buffalo Advertiser.*

THE MODERN HERCULES.—Monsieur Paul, who was only 18 years old in March last, performed the wonderful feat of pulling against two strong horses at the Rowery Theatre on Monday evening last.—The Courier and Enquirer says:

"The animals selected to pull against him were a pair of large sized Pennsylvania brothers, that are in the daily habit of drawing from two or three tons of granite at a load, suspended from an enormous truck used for that purpose. Paul, after fixing the cannon, weighing 400 pounds, from his shoulders, and ascending the fireman's rope feet uppermost to the flies by means of his hands alone, and other Herculean feats, proceeded to place himself horizontally upon a strong cait ladder, made for the purpose, in order to make the grand effort.—The horses were led on by their regular driver, and harnessed to a rope fastened to Paul's feet. To this rope was attached three broad ribbons on getting, one of which was drawn tightly over his loins, and the others over each shoulder.—The horses started off by the forward impulse of the driver, but Paul offered to repeat the performance, and to resist with one hand and one foot, but the manager very properly would not permit it The audience were satisfied with what they had seen, that Paul is beyond all question the most powerful man in existence.

SCRAP OF HISTORY.—It has hitherto been a precept since that Alexander Hamilton the Secretary of the Treasury under General Washington, was the author of the law organizing the Treasury Department. But it appears from the remarks of Mr. McKay in the lower House in Congress a few days since, that Mr. Hamilton was not the author of the Treasury law. As McKay remarked—We are going on in the country, following in the footsteps of England, copying her abuses as well as her legislation.—In his searches in the library, he had found many curious documents, and, among others, the origin of our Treasury System. He had always been given to understand that the credit of organizing the Treasury Department, was due to the genius of Alexander Hamilton; but to his surprise he found that he had copied it, almost *verbatim*, not even changed, from an English statute."

The Stockton Canal Steamers. Two more of these iron steamers arrived at Philadelphia on Monday, through the Delaware and Raritan Canal, from this city where they were built.—These, we understand, are to take in cargoes of coal from New Haven and Hartford, in which trade they are to be permanently employed for the future. The other two boats of similar construction, of which we had occasion to speak a few days since, are, we learn, at Bristol, taking in cargoes of coal for Albany. These iron boats are all moved by Ericsson's propellers, the success of which has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the inventor, or of their proprietor,—Capt. Stockton.—*Sun.*

TAX ON TEA AND COFFEE.—According to the New York whig tariff, the duty on tea and coffee is now twenty per cent. An attempt was made by the Democrats to have these articles free of duty, but the clause was stricken out and in consequence they are included among the articles subject to the duty above mentioned. Hurrah for Whiggery.

EXHUMATION OF THE DRY BONES.—Mr. Tallmadge gave notice last week of an intention to move, on last Monday, to exhume the defunct exchequer. Monday came, and the motion was postponed to the next day; next day has come and gone, and its success nor has done the same; and no rattling yet among the dry bones. The exchequers all sleep—not in the tomb of the Capulets, but in earthen graves, at the foot of the garden, where the infants, prematurely dead, were silently interred. The object of Mr. Till madge in giving this notice is unknown to us. His reason for not making his promised motion is known to us.

But two things we do know, and will name them: *first*, that the exchequer bills contained a proposition for 15 millions of paper money; and *secondly*, that the 12 million loan having failed, the only resource is an issue of paper money to that amount! Look out for treasury notes!—*Globe.*

The sloop Lloyd, late U. S. receiving vessel at Alexandria, was sold at auction last week for $385. She cost the Government upwards of $3000.—*Exchange.*

Well, well; this beats. The whigs have so reduced the credit of the government, that money cannot be borrowed but at a ruinous discount; the members of Congress grab every dollar in the shape of $8 dollars a day, the lamplighter in the Treasury Department has to sell the old money keg to get a shilling or two to buy oil to trim his lamps; and now they have commenced selling our Navy. We believe, were it possible, and the whigs should remain in power long enough, they would sell the country, and the birth rights of our people. For heaven's sake, voters, see what you do! Suffer not yourselves to be smacked.—*State Sentinel.*

Henry Clay, in his Hanover speech, June 27th, 1840, told the people that if Mr. Van Buren was turned out of office, the expenses of government would be reduced by the whigs to $18,000,000 annually. *This is one fact.*

Henry Clay's friend Walter Forward, Secretary of the Treasury, on the 9th of May, 1842, reported that this whig administration would require for this year 1842 the sum of $32,822,258.—for 1843, the sum of $32,168,668.—and for 1844, the sum of $32,262,035; making in the aggregate an expenditure of $98,242,953, in three years by this retrenchment and reform Federal administration.

This is the other fact!— *Buys de gardeur that.*— *Cin. Enq.*

BANK SCRIP.—We understand the Branch at this place is loaning the Scrip which she has received from the State in payment of the debt created in advancing payments to on the canal 3 years since. The mortgages of the Sinking Fund and Surplus Revenue are pledged for the redemption of this Scrip, and it is also received in payment of all dues to the State except Wabash and Erie Canal Lands. The Branch here stamps all of it she issues, and it is received in payment of all debts to the Bank.—And from the Cincinnati papers we perceive it is only 2 per cent discount by the brokers. It is also current here in business.

We make these remarks that the public may know the character of the paper when they see it, as it is likely considerable of it will be used this fall in produce operations. *Lawrenceburgh Beacon.*

PATRIOTISM.—Congress refused to refund the fine assessed on General Jackson for performing his duty at New Orleans. The same Congress, are about passing a bill allowing the heirs of the *traitor*, General Hull, the amount of his salary as Governor of Michigan, after he had surrendered to the British!!! What pure patriots we have in Congress!!!

The new gold mine lately discovered in Georgia, on the lands of the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, proves to be exceedingly prolific.—The yield for 15 days was $6,027.

BE IT REMEMBERED.—That *twenty states* have since the success of the whigs, declared *for* Democracy *against* Federalism, by large majorities. Put that in your pipe and smoke it.

CLEVELAND MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING July 26, 1842.

As the harvest progresses through the United States the accounts from nearly every section give assurance of superabundant crops and very generally of superior quality. A general disposition prevails to bring the wheat promptly to market, under the impression that the earliest sales will be the best. The contract prices offered at Rochester or, the Millers are 87 1 2 cents in the early part of next month, to 80 cents near its close, and 75 cents for the month of September.—Dealers from Lake Michigan have contracted to deliver wheat at Black Rock in the early part of September at 70 cents; and contracts have been made deliverable at this place before the close of August at 75 cents. Whether these prices can be supported for current sales at the times named, will depend altogether upon the extent of receipts, not contracted for during those months. The demand for Canada is not likely from present appearances, to give any higher prices than the markets on our own seaboard.

Two boat loads of new wheat arrived yesterday from Chillicothe, which had been previously sold at or near $1. 3,000 bushels were sold yesterday deliverable on Monday next, at $1. We have not heard of any old wheat being offered in the market for several days.

A boat load of flour made from new wheat was received yesterday, being the first receipts of wheat and flour from the new crop. The last sales of fresh ground flour were at $4 87, but that price could not be obtained for any considerable quantity.—*Cleve. Herald.*

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

FACT NO. 1.

Take it at the period of sixteen years from 1824 to 1841, (both inclusive) the first eight of which were years of high tariffs, and the last night of which were years of (comparatively) free trade.

During the first right years, our total exports were $469,198,564, being at the rate of an annual average of about 58,000,000.

During the last right years, our total exports were $768,352,364, being at the rate of an annual average of 96,000,000.

The annual average of increase is $38,000,000, being vastly greater than the increase of our population during the same time.

The great and ruling law of trade is, that imports and exports in any inconsiderable period of time, must balance each other in value; and if importation is destroyed or checked by high duties, exportation suffers in the same ratio, and with it, all those branches of industry, connected with the production of articles of export.

FACT NO II.

Take the period of twenty years from 1821 to 1840, (both inclusive) and compare the first twelve with the last eight, so far as our trade with the British empire (*including* all its dependencies) is concerned.

From 1821 to 1832, (both inclusive,) our total exports to the British dominions were $333,146,913, and our total imports from the British dominions were 459,626,422; showing an excess of imports of about 42,000,000.

From 1833 to 1840, (both inclusive) our total exports to the same dominions were

FOR THE SENTINEL.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S VINDICATION.

CONTINUED.

I have now introduced the testimony of *four witnesses*, who in point of credibility stand second to none in the State of Indiana, in support of the *specification* in my "dissent" that "the testimony shows him (Williams) highly culpable, for not heeding the information given him of Beckwith's rascality long before he did;" which, of itself, I think the reader will find *quite conclusive*—without having once referred to the testimony of Abram Hendricks, whom Mr. Williams labored so hard to impeach, and "on whom" he asserts as *flatly* as he does *falsely*, I "mainly relied."

Although Mr. Williams' effort to impeach Abram Hendricks has so signally failed, as did his effort to *brow-beat* him before the Committee—a most singular instance of which, and of *merited rebuke* in reply which the conscious integrity of the witness prompted him to give, I shall extract from the evidence; and although its introduction may give Mr. Williams occasion to publish a revised edition of his essay on "unworthy thoughts," "contemptible plots," "accusers," and "accomplices," "blank subpœnas," "inquisitorial powers," and "vindictive witnesses," yet I shall introduce a portion of his testimony, *principally*, however, to show that there are *two falsehoods* in one short statement of Mr. Williams.

First, that Mr. Hendricks is *not* 'the witness on whom I mainly relied;' every material statement of his being directly sustained by several other witnesses, whose testimony Mr. Williams knew it was not prudent for him to attempt to impeach.

And *secondly*, that the 'prejudice of Mr. Hendricks' did not arise from the cause to which he has attributed it.

In his answer to interrogatory No. 4. Mr. Hendricks being a co-contractor with James H., says:—

'Throughout the fore part of the winter ('38) we began to see that a hostile course towards us was certainly designed, and my son came to this place [Indianapolis] to see the Chief Engineer, J. L. Williams, who came on some time in the April following, but did nothing further than order a statement of the work to be made out by *Beckwith*, while he, Williams, went down to New Albany; and after he returned he procured the *false profile*, which you have heard spoken of.'

In answer to interrogatory No. 5, he says:—

'At the time Mr. Williams presented the profile, I told him in the presence of John Woodburn and Beckwith, that I had lost all confidence in the young man, (Beckwith) I regarded the profile as a picture to deceive; that any thing coming from that young man I had no confidence in; and that we had expected him, Williams, to re measure the work, and thereby put his foot on the difficulty.—We then inquired when the Board of Internal Improvement met, and were informed that it would meet in June following. My brother William Hendricks came up with me and used his influence, being of the impression that all was not right, and I being a stranger in the State. But the Board still retained Beckwith.

'In December or January following, I put him, Beckwith, before the Board again.—On this occasion, I spread before the Board the profile, and the affidavit of *twelve respectable men*, living in Madison, and its vicinity, stating that Beckwith was unfit, and unsafe for the duties of the office he held. Some of them stated that he was so destitute of truth that they would not believe him on oath.

"At this investigation J. L. Williams was made a witness, *and under oath sustained him and pronounced the profile true.* Still Beckwith was sustained. I believe, however, that had it not been for John Woodburn and Williams, I should have effected his removal, and thereby have saved the State money.

'Greatly discouraged, finding nothing I could procure, could make truth prevail before the Board, I then went to the Legislature, and had the hostile influence of J. L. Williams to compete with during the pending of a bill authorising an arbitration, which with difficulty I got to pass.'

In his answer to interrogatory No. 9, after speaking of Beckwith's erroneous surveys, false profile, and false estimates, and the re-survey by Mr. Collins, he says:—

'The *test* was a proof of its (the profile's) falsity. We then took from Mr. Collins a certificate of his levels, enclosed it in a lengthy letter to Mr. Williams, (a copy of which was furnished you by my son) referring him to a copy of profile in his possession, and again asking the removal of Beckwith. This letter, I believe, like many others was treated with silent contempt.'

Interrogatory No. 10, is in substance the interrogatory of a general nature, but to nearly every witness examined, as follows:

'State if you know of any frauds, corruptions, or misconduct of any member of the Board of Internal Improvement, engineers, or agents, or any other person, upon the public works, or of any fund commissioner, &c.'

'Answer.—I do not know of any frauds, corruptions or misconduct of any member of the Board of Internal Improvement, or engineer, except what I have in part spoken of in the above questions, relative to John Woodburn, J. L. Williams, and Beckwith, &c.'

'Interrogatory No. 11—state if the complaints you preferred against Beckwith, are because of over or under estimates. State further if you do not know that complaints of under estimates were not very frequently made against engineers? &c.'

'Answer.—In my answer to No. 5, the committee will discover that I have distinctly complained of *nine under* and *eight over estimates*. The nine under estimates were to oppress, and the eight over to cloak over that oppression, and prepare for the investigation which afterwards took place, as I infer. Complaints were frequently made against engineers for under estimates, and I presume it is the case, on all lines of public works, &c.'

Mr. Williams speaks of interrogatories in my hand writing. Now I will venture the assertion from what was frequently seen to transpire between him and members of the committee, that if the original of the following interrogatory could be found, it would, like many others of a similar character, be found to be in the hand writing of Jesse L. Williams.

'Interrogatory No. 13. In your answer to the tenth interrogatory, you say, 'I do not know of any frauds, corruptions, or misconduct of any member of the Board of Internal Imp., or engineers, except what I have in part spoken of in the above question, in relation to Jno. Woodburn, J. L. Williams, and E. M. Beckwith.' State whether you intend by the answer to impute either fraud or corruption to J. L. Williams, and so, please specify the particular act of fraud or corruption.'

To most of people, from the peculiar phraseology of this interrogatory, and the circumstances, under which it was put, it would look very much like an attempt to intimidate and brow-beat the witness into a recantation. But to this futile bravado, the following is the

'Answer.—In my answer to the 10th interrogatory, I did intend to impute corruption and misconduct to J. L. Williams, and specify as follows:

'I was indeed slow to believe that Williams was a dishonest man, but after having spent a great deal of time and taken a great deal of trouble to convince him of the dishonest acts of Beckwith, after having given him his true character in Pennsylvania, (which was that of a thief and a runaway,) after having told him honestly, the great loss the State was sustaining, by his continuance in the service; after having made the most solemn appeals to him that I was capable of making, reminding him of my age, my family, for whom I felt an anxious desire to provide; and after all this, still retaining Beckwith in office, and interfering in the Legislature, after all this, I am constrained to believe that Jesse L. Williams in this matter has acted dishonestly. I did also intend to impute misconduct in the management of the work, and other duties of his office. Mr. Williams has stated to me by way of apology, that he had not time to measure our work, to answer our letters or examine our profile. Finding that he takes time to interfere in legislative enactments and contend with honest contractors, I am constrained still to believe that Mr. Williams is chargeable with misconduct in office.—As to this I shall speak more fully in my answer to No. 14.'

I hope Mr. Williams will not accuse me of 'garbling this testimony.' I extract the more fully from a desire of giving him the full benefit of every extenuating circumstance.

'A. Hendricks and Son submitted their joint answer to the following (additional cross-) interrogatory:

'Interrogatory No. 2.—State if you have any prejudice or ill feeling to J. L. Williams or N. Noble, and state whether your feelings towards them are of a friendly character or otherwise, and whether you have threatened to expose them to punishment for alleged offences?'

'Answer.—We have no prejudice or ill feeling towards J. L. Williams or N. Noble. We harbor no ill will towards either of the men; but we are not satisfied with treatment we have received from them as public officers. We have never threatened to expose them to any punishment, further than to complain of their official treatment to us, so far as we recollect.'

No court of justice ever sanctioned a more rigid, searching cross examination, than these questions on the part of Mr. Williams, show took place before the committee. And although several other witnesses were introduced to show, that in their opinion Hendricks entertained some ill will towards Mr. Williams; yet as every statement of his, is fully corroborated by several unimpeached witnesses, his testimony is entitled to credit. But admitting, that he did entertain some prejudice against Mr. Williams, the reader will see from the testimony that it was not without good cause; and moreover, that it arose from a cause very different from that to which he attributed it.

E. M. CHAMBERLAIN.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—Amendment to Rule 12, made at the July term of the District Court for the District of Indiana.

"Ordered that rule 12 be so amended that *petitions for final discharge* may be filed at any time with the Clerk of the Court, and if filed when the Court is not in session, the same shall be set down for hearing in the first day thereafter, fixed by the Court for hearing cases in Bankruptcy after the expiration of ninety days from the time of the decree; and publication thereof shall be made as in case of *original* petitions, filed in vacation—and the filing of any such petition in the clerk's office shall be deemed a filing in court." A true copy.

H. BASSETT, Clerk.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, AUG. 6, 1842.

First Gun from Indiana.

The returns so far as received are most encouraging. We have gained, so far, three Representatives. If the whole state has done as well as the north, Indiana may be set down as completely regenerated.

REPRESENTATIVES.

In *Allen* county we have re-elected M.S. Wines democrat, by double his last year's majority.

Whitley and Kosciusko, A. Cuppy, Dem. gain.
Cass, C. Carter, democrat, gain
Huntington, Wells, &c. W. Prillman, dem. gain
Elkhart, J. Jackson, dem.
Noble and Lagrange, W. Mitchell, whig, loss.
Adams and Jay, Nathan B. Hopkins, whig.
Wabash and Miami, Gabriel Swihart, dem. gain
Carroll, A. L. Robinson, dem.
Tippecanoe, 1 democrat 1 whig, gain.
Steuben and De Kalb, a tie vote
Marion, (reported) O. Harris, T. J. Todd, whig, 1 loss.

SENATE.

Elkhart, Kosciusko, and Whitley, Gen. Mitchell, democrat.
Tippecanoe, —— Odell, whig.

In Tippecanoe county the whig senator was elected by 13 majority, and one whig member of Legislature by 20. Dr. N. Jackson, formerly a democrat, run for the Senate and received 60 or 80 votes. Had it not been for the schism he caused, the entire democratic ticket would have been elected.

In De Kalb M. Marsh, democrat, has a majority of 97 over E. Beall, whig, and in Steuben the latter has a majority of 97; it is therefore a tie in the district. Our accounts are from the postmasters at the two county seats; some reports give Beall a majority of 4

ELECTION RETURNS.

ALLEN COUNTY.—OFFICIAL.

	Representative.		*Sheriff.*				
Townships.	M. S. Wines	T. Johnson	B. B. Stevens	T. Van Anda	W. Stewart	W. A. Jackson	R. McMullen	G. F. Hill	J. M. Snively
Aboite	17	18	10	21	4		2		
Adams	24	39	24	20	2	9	2	5	
CedarCreek	47	13	7	23	19	4	8		
Eel River	19	28	26	28	3				
Jefferson	15	7		3		12		6	
Lake	17	10	6	8	2	5	6		
Madison	16	8	8	15			1		
Marion	32	24	4	5	25	11	15		
Milan	21			5	4	14			
Monroe	10	9			10		9		
Perry	44	10	9	17	16	9	8	1	
Pleasant	6	6		9	1		1		
Springfield	26	5	1	9	7	12	2		
St. Joseph	16	6	7	9	2	2		2	
Washington	14	32	25	10	3	4	1		
Wayne	287	317	227	169	77	60	63	6	2
Total	614	532	351	341	173	142	114	20	2

County Commissioner, 2d district,

John Briggs	390
Joseph Jones	278
R. A. Crisenbary	241
J. C. Silver	120
Rapin Andrews	55

Coroner,

Joseph Stratton	626
Peter Timmons	414

ALLEN COUNTY ELECTION.—On Monday last, Marshal S. Wines, democrat, was elected to represent this county in the next Legislature, by a majority of 82 votes. Bradford B. Stevens, Sheriff; John Briggs, County Commissioner; Joseph Stratton, Coroner; and David McLain, F. P. Randall, and H. Rudisill, Seminary Trustees.

The number of votes polled was 1147, being an increase of 108 since the Presidential election in 1840.

The result of this election proves conclusively that our citizens, on a "sober second thought," have discovered that Whiggery, with its log cabins, coonskins, Tippecanoe songs, and other humbugs, is not what it was cracked up to be. The question of the election of a U. S. Senator was distinctly brought up in this contest, and every effort made to rally the whole Whig strength on their candidate for Legislature.—Since the election, the Whigs deny that this ought to be considered a test of the strength of parties. We know it is very difficult to draw the party line in this county so straight as to show our exact relative strength. We know also that Col. Wines did not receive the whole vote of his party. We think it probable that the election for sheriff will afford as true an index of the actual position of the parties as it is possible to obtain in any local election in this county. The Whigs generally united on Mr. Stevens for Sheriff. The aggregate vote of the Whig candidates, Stevens, McMullen, and Hill, is 488, and of the democratic candidates, Van Anda, Stewart, and Jackson, 656—showing a democratic majority of 168.

In view of these facts, and making every allowance for personal preferences, we think we may safely assert that we have a majority in this county of from 100 to 150 votes. If a direct vote could be taken on the question this day, we believe this would be found to be the result.

In the presidential election of 1840, this county gave a majority of 241 for Gen. Harrison.—The Whigs are great advocates for *change*, and we think they must have got it to their heart's content in this county

Col. R. M. Johnson attended the celebration of the 4th July at New Albany. He was received with the greatest enthusiasm in New Albany, and also in Louisville, though which he passed on his way to the celebration. He likewise visited Salem, Jefferson, and some other neighboring towns.

TWELFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

The fall term of the Allen Circuit Court will commence in this place on Monday the 22d inst.

In *Adams*, Sept. 5.	*Wells*, Sept. 12.
Huntington, Sept. 19.	*Whitley*, Sept. 26.
Noble, Oct. 3.	*Lagrange*, Oct. 10.
Steuben, Oct. 24.	*De Kalb*, Oct. 31.

The Boundary Question is at length settled.—The agreement was signed by the Maine commissioners on the 22d ult.

Impeachment of the President.—Mr. Botts' notable project of impeachment has fallen to the ground. It is said the measure was submitted to a caucus of Whig Congressmen, and only 17 could be found reckless enough to countenance it.

CONGRESS.—The Navy appropriation bill has again passed the House, without concurring in the amendments made by the Senate. The bill reduces the navy to the standard of 1841, and of course cuts of all hopes of the promotions which have been before the Senate for the last five months.

A bill has been introduced into the House by the Chairman of the judiciary committee enacting that duties of 20 per cent be collected on all goods imported since the 30th of June, and until the passage of a new revenue law.

Mr. Arnold has been endeavoring to introduce a bill for reducing the pay and mileage of members of Congress. This measure of real economy was hooted down by the patriotic members of this retrenchment Congress, without a division.

A bill has been reported making appropriations on the Cumberland Road. It is proposed to appropriate $100,000 to Ohio, $150,000 to Indiana, and $150,000 to Illinois. The Whigs profess to be great advocates for internal improvements, and can make liberal appropriations for works on the seaboard. They have now a majority in Congress. We shall see what they will do in this case of such vital importance to the citizens of the west.

LOUISIANA.—We have not seen full returns from this state. Mouton, the democratic candidate, is certainly elected governor. The Legislature is probably Whig. One district which gave Mouton a handsome majority, has, it now appears, elected four whigs to the Legislature—making a change of 8 votes in that body, and giving the whigs the majority.

Release of the Santa Fe Prisoners.—The whole of the Texian prisoners, 319 in number, taken in the Sanna Fe expedition, were liberated on the anniversary of Santa Anna's birthday, and permitted to return to the United States. If again taken with arms in their hands they are to suffer death.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

Flour and Wheat.—Flour is quoted in the Cincinnati Republican, July 26, at $2 50 per bbl. New Wheat 40 a 50 cents. The harvest being every where so abundant, there is a prospect of a still further decline.

Pork, clear, $6 50; Mess $5; Prime 4; Bacon 1½ a 3c lb., Hams 4c; Lard 4c; Butter 4 a 7c; Whiskey 13c gallon; Lard Oil 50c gallon.

Look out for Democratic Thunder—The elections in Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina, and Tennessee have been held this week as the banner of *Harry of the West* is now fairly unfurled, the result of these elections will show what his prospects of reaching the Presidency are, and may determine the question of his *availability*.

"What has caused this agitation,
'Tation, 'tation, our foes betray?
It is the ball a rolling on—
So clear the way, old Henry Clay,
So clear the way, old Henry Clay,
The whigs no more you're a us'd-up man, man,
Man, and the little Dutchman Van
Can beat you or any other man!"

The Times' "excellent Clay Song."

Neighbor Wood published a string of doggrels two weeks ago, which he calls an "excellent Clay song," and amuses himself by fancying that the locos are "as fearful of Tippecanoe songs as a rabid dog of cold water." Go ahead with your ditties, neighbor! If the Whigs can bear it, we can: but you certainly have a poorer opinion of the intellect of your readers than we should have supposed, if you think such stuff will either be gratifying to them, or beneficial to the prostrate cause of Whiggery. The day for that is gone by. The election this week shows that those elegant expressions he put into the mouth of a loco loco, might with much more propriety have issued from a Whig:—"We're busted up—they'll sing us to h—— again."—"That 'tation, 'tation, we can't stand it! Oh! ah! ugh!"

ADAMS COUNTY.

Representative.

Elisha Barrett, (Dem.)	207
Nathan B. Hawkins, (W.)	149
Joseph Martin, (W.)	68

[Mr. Hawkins received 125 majority in Jay, and is therefore elected for Jay and Adams.]

Associate Judges.

John K. Evans and Ezekiel Hooper were elected.

Probate Judge.

Alvan Randall, no opposition.
Clerk.—Samuel L. Rugg.
Sheriff.—Alexander Fleming.
Coroner.—John Burwell.
County commissioner, 1st *district.*—John Lindhard.

NOBLE COUNTY.

Representative.

William Mitchell, (W.)	252
John Thompson, (Dem.)	238

Mitchell's majority in Lagrange exceeds 100, therefore he is elected Representative for Noble and Lagrange.

Sheriff.—Mason M. Meriam.
Clerk.—Westley White.
Recorder.—Peter Beecher.
Coroner.—Thomas Smith.
County Commissioner.—Jacob Wolf.
Trustees of County Seminary.—James Skinner, Zenos Wright, Asa Brown.

HUNTINGTON COUNTY.

William Prillaman, (Dem.)	194
Elias Murray, (W.)	149

From the Baltimore American.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Private Secretary of the President appeared with the correspondence called for by the Resolution of Mr. Preston adopted a few days since. The reading of the correspondence was called for, and the important portions of it were read, begining with a letter from the Secretary of State of the Mexican Government which has before been published, and which sets forth certain complaints against the American Government.

The answer to this was from the Secretary of State, and the paper is very long and very able, and will be read with great interest and satisfaction in all sections of the country.

Mr. Webster answers the complaints in full. He meets them one by one, and shows that the United States is in no sense guilty of the extraordinary charges preferred. He states that the public meetings held in the U. States in regard to Texas were but an expression of opinion for which there could be no restraint since there was no violation of law.

The Government has acted with a sincere desire to preserve peaceful relations between the two governments, and examples are given by Mr. Webster to prove this good faith, as, for example, in the promulgation of orders to the officers of the Government in the West and South West to see the neutrality of the nation preserved, and again in suffering Mexican vessels to be built and armed in the U. States—a doubtful power in which the Government of the U. States gave Mexico the benefit of the doubt.

I have copied one extract of this able letter from Mr. Webster which is so much commended for its dignified moderation, and from it you may judge something of the whole paper, which is long enough to occupy several columns of the American. Towards the conclusion of his last letter Mr. Webster addresses M. de Bocanegra thus:

"The President exceedingly regrets both the sentiment and the manner of this declaration, but it can admit of but one answer. The Mexican Government appears to require that which could not be granted in whatever tone requested. The Government of the United States is a Government of laws,"

Then follows the second letter from Bocanegra recently published, accusing the U. S. of bad faith. To this Mr. Webster replies with spirit and in conclusion in the following strain.

"It (Bocanegra's letter) imputes violation of honor and good faith to the Government of the U. S not only in the most unjust but in the most indecorous manner."

It concludes as follows: On the receipt of this you will write a note to Mr. de Bocanegra in which you will say that the Secretary of State of the U. S. on the 9th of July received his letter of the 31st of May. That the President of the U. States considered the language and tone of that letter derogatory to the character of the U. States, and highly offensive, as it imputes to the Government a direct breach of faith; and that he directs no other answer to be given to it than the declaration, that the conduct of the U. States, in regard to the war between Mexico and Texas having been always hitherto governed by a strict and impartial regard to its neutral obligations, will not be changed or altered in any respect or in any degree.

If for this the Government of Mexico shall see fit to charge the relations at present existing between the two countries, the responsibility remains with her.

Signed, DANIEL WEBSTER.

Mr. Thompson's letter to the members of the Foreign Legations at Mexico was then read. This was in answer to a most extraordinary letter sent by Bocanegra to these Delegations, and it was in a spirit becoming the representative of the Government. This much of the correspondence read, and a good part of two hours having been occupied in the reading.

A motion was submitted to refer the documents to the Committee on Foreign relations and to have them printed. This gave rise to a brief debate, in which Mr. Crittenden, Preston, Sevier and Linn participated.

Mr. Preston expressed his high gratification at the course pursued by the Administration in the matter. He approved also of the course pursued by the resident Minister at Mexico—His position might render him somewhat partial to that functionary, but he considered his course to be eminently proper, manly and judicious.

He characterized the document from Mr. Webster as being able, spirited and moderate. It was a dignified moderation on the part of the Government towards a weaker power. It would not have been exercised or tolerated towards England or France, but towards the quarter referred to, it met his hearty approval.

Mr. Sevier said the spirit which prevailed in this country was of two kinds money and war. When there was no money there was a spirit of fight. We were without money now, and the country was very ready for war. Mr. Sevier said he highly approved of the correspondence, and of the letter of the Secretary of State which had been read. It was in a manly noble and lofty spirit, in the tone and temper of documents which had been received from the Secretary.

Mr. Crittenden spoke in the highest terms of the correspondence in contrast with the letter from the Mexican officers.

AFFAIRS IN RHODE ISLAND.—The Ledger says—We have a letter from Providence, coming from a respectable lady, describing the present condition of the State. Our only wonder is that the people quietly submit to such outrages. These, alone are sufficient cause for revolution. The press, the protector of the people's liberties, has been suppressed; and the papers supporting the suffrage cause are allowed to be sold. This statement accounts to us for not receiving any papers of that kind since the "restoration of law and order," as we do previously to that event. Martial law still reigns, notwithstanding the suggestions of the Secretary of War, that they had better take it off the first thing they did and set the press to work. Military guards still preambulate the city in search of disaffected persons, and none are allowed to pass without a passport. Gov. King has issued a proclamation for women and children to keep in the houses, and citizens out after ten o'clock are arrested and sent to the watch house. No person is permitted to leave the city after 8 o'clock in the evening, and the bridges have been taken up to prevent any one passing over. A great many persons have been plundered by these legalized marauders, they have broken open ladies' trunks, stolen their silver spoons, watches and clothing, and even turned females out of bed to see if there were men concealed in them. These are the exploits of the heroes who boasted of their prowess in taking an empty fort, and thought it was necessary for their own safety to bind the few poor miserable devils that they caught.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.—The Nashville Banner of the 20th says, there is a strong probability that all the members of the Tennessee Legislature will resign for the purpose of submitting the question of United States Senators to the people. It says all the Locofoco members except four, have consented to resign, and that they will probably agree.

The Whigs according to the Banner, are ready to comply, and they only require the other party to promise, that in case they (the Whigs) have a majority in both Houses, or on *joint ballot*, that they will agree to go into the election of Senators.—*Cincinnati Republican.*

MIAMI CHIEFS.—The Washington City Index, on the 20 h inst., says: "Several of the distinguished war chiefs of the Miami Tribe of Indians, arrived in this city on yesterday evening, from Indiana. They are noble looking set of fellows, who move about with the form tread of the red man, and who are visiting their "great father," preparatory to their removal across the Mississippi.

From the Madisonian Extra, of July 25.

NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY.

We are authorized to say that a conventional line of boundary, with its various conditions and equivalents, has been agreed on by the Executive and the British Special Envoy, with the unanimous consent of the Commissioners of Maine and Massachusetts. We congratulate all parties upon this happy and honorable result.

TERMS.—We have reason to know that the Commissioners of the two States of Maine and Massachusetts have signified their assent to a line of boundary between Maine and New Brunswick.

Every body knows that the territory in dispute embraces all the region of the upper St. John, and the general understanding now is, that this region is to be divided into unequal parts; the largest, and by far the most valuable, to be assigned to Maine, together with considerations connected with the navigation of the St. Johns, (both sides of the lower of which belong to England) of the greatest importance to the value of the timber growing on its branches. Other important arrangements in different parts of the line, hitherto unsettled, in various places between Maine and the Lake of the Woods, are rumored as likely to take place.

Colt, the Murderer—The Supreme Court of New York has refused the application for a new trial made by the counsel of this murderer, and has ordered that sentence be passed upon him. It is intimated that his counsel intend to carry the question to the Court of Errors.

Mr. Van Buren in Buffalo.—The torch light procession last evening was really a pretty affair. It was got up principally by the Germans but drew into the streets a large number of native citizens as spectators. Accompanied by a military escort of their countrymen and a band of music, some two or three hundred Germans bearing torches, a little after nine o'clock marched in procession down each side of Main Street till they reached the Mansion House, where Mr. Van Buren was stopping. Arrived there Dr. Bronck addressed Mr. V. B. to which that gentleman made a brief reply. Dr. B. then addressed a few remarks in German to the torch-bearers, when at a signal from Maj. Zabin the torches were thrown into a pile, making a large and brilliant bonfire. At the close of each speech the speaker was loudly cheered. Altogether the affair was well managed, and the show was very pretty.—*Buffalo Advertiser.*

THE MODERN HERCULES.—Monsieur Paul, who was only 18 years old in March last, performed the *wonderful* feat of pulling against two strong horses at the Bowery Theatre on Monday evening last.—The Courier and Enquirer says:

"The animals selected to pull against him were a pair of large sized Pensylvania bred horses, that are in the daily habit of drawing from two or three tons of granite at a load, suspended from an enormous truck used for that purpose. Paul, after firing the cannon, weighing 400 pounds, from his shoulders, and ascending the fireman's rope feet uppermost to the flies by means of his hands alone, and other Herculean feats, proceeded to place himself horizontally upon a strong oak ladder, made for the purpose, in order to make the grand effort—The horses were led on by their regular driver, and harnessed to a rope fastened to Paul's feet. To this rope was attached three broad ribbons or girths, one of which was drawn tightly over his loins, and the others over each shoulder—The brace afforded by his feet against the step of the ladder; the divided power of the girths and his hold with both hands upon the upper part of the ladder, constituted his only resistance to the immense power he had to contend against.

Paul's body when thus disposed resembled that of a male factor upon the inquisitorial rack, preparatory to being torn to pieces. When the colossal forces were brought upon the stage, attached to the feet of the intrepid performer, a sensation of fear or seemed to prevade every part of the house. It was deemed certain by those having charge of the horses, that he would be drawn off the ladder. The word was given—the harness straightened—the ladder creaked and strained—the two ropes by which one end of it was secured to the stage, stretched and threatened to break, the horses, aided by a platform upon the stage with cleats to brace their feet, strained every muscle and vein; the well known voice of the driver—the lash repeated again and again—all failed to force the enduring champion from his hold. The shouts of the audience—the waving of handkerchiefs, and the withdrawal of the horses, proclaimed his triumph. Paul offered to repeat the performance and to resist with one hand and one foot, but the manager very properly would not permit it. The audience were satisfied with what they had seen, that Paul is beyond all question the most powerful man in existence.

SCRAP OF HISTORY.—It has heretofore been a prevalent idea that Alexander Hamilton the Secretary of the Treasury under General Washington, was the author of the law organising the Treasury Department. But it appears from the remarks of Mr. McKay in the lower House in Congress a few days since, that Mr. Hamilton was not the author of the Treasury law. Mr McKay remarked—We are going on in this country, following in the footsteps of England, copying her abuses as well as her legislation.—In his searches in the library, he had found many curious documents, and, among others, the origin of our Treasury system. He had always been given to understand that the credit of organizing the Treasury Department, was due to the genius of Alexander Hamilton; but to his surprise he found that he had copied it, almost *verbatim*, not even changed, from an English statute."

The Stockton Canal Steamers. Two more of these iron steamers arrived at Philadelphia on Monday, through the Delaware and Raritan Canal, from this city where they were built.—These, we understand, are to take in cargoes of coal from New Haven and Hartford, in which trade they are to be permanently employed for the future. The other two boats of similar construction, of which we had occasion to speak a few days since, are, we learn, at Bristol, taking in cargoes of coal for Albany. These iron boats are all moved by Erriekson's propellers, the success of which has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the inventor, or of their proprietor,—Capt. Stockton.—*Sun.*

TAX ON TEA AND COFFEE.—According to the New York whig Tariff, the duty on tea and coffee is now twenty per cent. An attempt was made by the Democrats to have these articles free of duty, but the clause was stricken out, and in consequence they are included among the articles subject to the duty above mentioned. Hurrah for Whiggery.

EXHUMATION OF THE DRY BONES.—Mr. Tallmage gave notice last week of an intention to move, on last Monday, to exhume the defunct exchequer. Monday came, and the motion was postponed to the next day; next day has come and gone, and its successor has done the same; and no rattling yet among the dry bones. The exchequers all sleep—not in the tomb of the Capulets, but in earthen graves, at the foot of the garden, where the infants, prematurely dead, were silently interred. The object of Mr. Tallmadge in giving this notice is unknown to us. His reason for not making his promised motion is known to us.

But two things we do know, and will name them: *first*, that the exchequer bills contained a proposition for 15 millions of paper money; and *secondly*, that the 12 million loan having failed, the only resource is an issue of paper money to that amount! Look out for treasury notes!—*Globe.*

The sloop Lloyd, late U. S. receiving vessel at Alexandria, was sold at auction last week for $385. She cost the Government upwards of $3000.—*Exchange.*

Well, well; this beats. The whigs have so reduced the credit of the government, that money cannot be borrowed but at a ruinous discount; the members of Congress grab every dollar in the shape of 8 dollars a day, the lamplighter in the Treasury Department has to sell the old money keg to get a shilling or two to buy oil to trim his lamps: and now they have commenced selling our Navy. We believe, were it possible, and the whigs should remain in power long enough, they would sell the country, and the birth rights of our people. For heaven's sake, voters, see what you do! Suffer not yourselves to be manacled.—*State Sentinel.*

Henry Clay, in his Hanover speech, June 27th, 1840, told the people that if Mr. Van Buren was turned out of office, the expenses of government would be reduced by the whigs to $13,000,000 annually. *This is one fact.*

Henry Clay's friend Walter Forward, Secretary of the Treasury, on the 9th of May, 1842, reported that this whig administration would require for this year 1842 the sum of $33,822,258,—for 1843, the sum of $32,158,658.—and for 1844, the sum of $32,262,035; making in the aggregate an expenditure of $98,242,953, in three years by this retrenchment and reform Federal administration.

This is the other fact!—*Boys do you hear that.*—*Cin. Enq.*

BANK SCRIP.—We understand the Branch at this place is loaning the Scrip which she has received from the State in payment of the debt created in advancing payments on the canal 3 years since. The mortgages of the Sinking Fund and Surplus Revenue are pledged for the redemption of this Scrip, and it is also received in payment of all dues to the State except Wabash and Erie Canal Lands. The Branch here stamps all of it she issues, and it is received in payment of all debts to the Bank.—And from the Cincinnati papers we perceive it is only 2 per cent discount by the brokers. It is also current here in business.

We make these remarks that the public may know the character of the paper when they see it, as it is likely considerable of it will be used this fall in produce operations.

Lawrenceburgh Beacon.

PATRIOTISM.—Congress refused to refund the fine assessed on General Jackson for performing his duty at New Orleans. The same Congress, are about passing a bill allowing the heirs of the *traitor*, General Hull, the amount of his salary as Governor of Michigan, after he had surrendered to the British!!! What pure patriots we have in Congress!!!

The new gold mine lately discovered in Georgia, on the lands of the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, proves to be exceedingly prolific.—The yield for 18 days was. $6 027.

BE IT REMEMBERED.—That *twenty states* have since the success of the whigs, declared *for* Democracy *against* Federalism, by large majorities. Put that in your pipe and smoke it.

CLEVELAND MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING July 26, 1842.

As the harvest progresses through the United States the accounts from nearly every section give assurance of superabundant crops and very generally of superior quality. A general disposition prevails to bring the wheat promptly to market, under the impression that the earliest sales will be the best. The contract prices offered at Rochester by the Millers are 87 1 2 cents in the early part of next month, to 80 cents near its close, and 75 cents for the month of September.—Dealers from Lake Michigan have contracted to deliver wheat at Black Rock in the early part of September at 70 cents; and contracts have been made deliverable at this place before the close of August at 75 cents. Whether these prices can be supported for current sales at the times named, will depend altogether upon the extent of receipts, not contracted for during those months. The demand for Canada is not likely from present appearances, to give any higher prices than the markets on our own seaboard.

Two boat loads of new wheat arrived yesterday from Chillicothe, which had been previously sold at or near $1. 3.000 bushels were sold yesterday deliverable on Monday next, at $1. We have not heard of any old wheat being offered in the market for several days.

A boat load of flour made from new wheat was received yesterday, being the first receipts of wheat and flour from the new crop. The last sales of fresh ground flour were at $4 87, but that price could not be obtained for any considerable quantity.—*Cleve. Herald.*

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

FACT NO. I.

Take it at the period of sixteen years from 1824 to 1841, (both inclusive) the first eight of which were years of high tariffs, and the last eight of which were years of (comparatively) free trade.

During the first eight years, our total exports were $469,198,564, being at the rate of an annual average of about 58,000,000.

During the last eight years, our total exports were $768,352,364, being at the rate of an annual average of 96,000,000.

The annual average of increase is $38,000,000, being vastly greater than the increase of our population during the same time.

The great and ruling law of trade is, that imports and exports in any inconsiderable period of time, must balance each other in value; and if importation is destroyed or checked by high duties, exportation suffers in the same ratio, and with it, all those branches of industry, connected with the production of articles of export.

FACT NO II.

Take the period of twenty years from 1821 to 1840, (both inclusive) and compare the first twelve with the last eight, so far as our trade with the British empire (including all its dependencies) is concerned.

From 1821 to 1832, (both inclusive,) our total exports to the British dominions were $383,146,913, and our total imports from the British dominions were 459,626,422; showing an excess of imports of about 42,000,000.

From 1833 to 1840, (both inclusive) our total exports to the same dominions were

$473,223,871, and our total imports from the same dominions were 459,809,396, showing an excess of exports of about 13,000,000.

Thus, then, with respect to our trade with that nation, with which we trade the most, the free trade years show a balance of trade in our favor, and the high tariff years a balance of trade against us.

Undoubtedly importations are greater under free trade, and so also are exportations. The balance is always preserved, and high duties only direct industry from one channel to other and less profitable channels.

FACT NO. III.

From 1821 to 1832, (both inclusive) being the same high tariff period, our total exports of specie were $64,483,414, and our total imports were $1,598,094; showing a loss of specie of about 3,000,000.

From 1833 to 1841, (both inclusive) our total exports of specie were $50,106,505, and our total imports were 99,143,416; showing a gain of specie of about 49,000,00.

What then becomes of the dogmas, that free trade drains a country of its specie, and that high duties enable a country to retain its specie. The authentic statistics of our commerce for the last twenty years demonstrate its falsity, beyond all possibility of mistake. —*Age.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The British Royal Mail Steamship Acadia, arrived at Boston on the 21st ult. She left Liverpool on the 5th, and brings both London and Liverpool papers to the morning of that day.

At a public meeting in Manchester, an address had been presented to Hon. Edward Everett, while under the U. S.

The accounts from all parts of the country respecting the prospects of the harvest, are of the most cheering character.

Sir Robert Peel is said to be dangerously ill.

BRITISH TARIFF.—The bill incorporating the tariff has passed its third reading in the House of Commons, and as it will probably not be delayed in its passage through the House of Lords, it will soon take its place among the statute laws of the land, along with the income Tax Act.

Rumors are rife in London of dissensions among the Conservative party, and that there is even a serious difference of opinion in the cabinet, arising out of the poor law bill, and certain of Sir Robert's propositions in the House of Commons.

More than five thousand operatives were out of employ in the mining districts of Truro, and about an equal number of women and children whose services had been connected with mining operations. The distress among them was unparalleled.

The troubles in Ireland still continue, without any prospect of remedial justice or satisfaction. Even the prospect of an abundant harvest does not appear to allay the fermenters of discontent.

Ningpo had been attacked on the 18th of March by a Chinese force, estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000 men. They were allowed to enter the town without opposition but upon reaching the market-place were attacked on all sides by our troops, and instantly routed. About 250 are said to have been left dead on the field while on our side not a single casualty took place.

This appears to have been only part of a concerted attack, as at the same time fortifications were launched against our ships, and an attempt was made upon the garrison of Chinhae, but in each case with signal ill success.

The British Parliament is uppermost occupied with a discussion on the appalling and increasing distress throughout the country. Mr. Wallace having, on Friday moved as an amendment to the order of the day for going into committee of supply, a series of resolutions to the effect that Parliament should not be occupied without an enquiry being instituted as to the extent of the distress and the best means calculated to afford relief.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE QUEEN.—The convict Francis, who fired at the Queen, has been reprieved. There does not exist a doubt that the pistol was loaded with a destructive substance. He still asserts that he had not intended to injure her Majesty, but did it with a view to get provided with a home for life, similar to that of Oxford. He will be transported for life to a penal settlement.

The announcement of his reprieve had scarcely been made known when the public were alarmed by a report that another and exactly similar attempt had been made upon her Majesty's life. The details are almost too farcical to notice. It appears that as the royal carriage was returning on Sunday from the Chapel Royal, in St. James's, to Buckingham Palace, a deformed youth presented and snapped an old rusty pistol at the carriage in which her Majesty was seated. He was seized by another youth, who wrested the weapon from his hand, but the policemen in attendance refused to take him in charge, believing it to be a hoax, on which he was permitted to escape. He was apprehended in the course of the day. The pistol had an old flint lock, with screw and rusty barrel. Upon detaching the barrel, which was done with some difficulty, from the screw having become exceedingly rusty, owing to its long disuse, there was found in it a portion of very coarse powder, a piece of tobacco pipe, and some paper wadding. His motive is supposed to be the same as that of Francis.

GREAT BRITAIN AND TEXAS.—The ratifications of the long-pending treaties between Great Britain and Texas were exchanged at two o'clock on Tuesday the 28th inst., by the Earl of Aberdeen, plenipotentiary of Great Britain, and the Hon. Ashbel Smith, Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Texas.

The treaties are three in number—a treaty of amity, navigation, and commerce—a treaty undertaking mediation by Great Britain between the republics of Mexico and Texas —and a treaty granting reciprocal right of search for the suppression of the African slave-trade. They were negotiated in 1840 and concluded in November of that year by Viscount Palmerston and General James Hamilton. The powers to ratify the two first have been a considerable time in England, but their completion has been delayed until the ratifications of the treaty granting the right of search could be simultaneously exchanged.

A gentleman employed by government has, it is said, in ascending the river Juba in Africa, fallen in with a considerable tract of country, inhabited by a curious race of pigmies, not exceeding four feet in height, with very curious views of religion, and government, and exactly resembling the type of Herodotus.

RUSSIA.—The Emperor of Russia is engaged in a contest with his nobles about the emancipation of the serfs throughout his dominions. His imperial Majesty is opposed to serfage, and since his accession has done all in his power to give freedom to the most oppressed and most deserving class of his subjects. The Nobles, however, who are the owners of the serf, and who regard them in the right of property, are so opposed to the measure that a revolution may be expected should the emperor persevere. Now, persevere he will. All who know any thing of the character of Emperor Nicholas, must be aware that he never swerves from any purpose which he has once undertaken. His obstinacy is so great that nothing can remove it.

MARRIED.

At Liberty Mill, Wabash County, on the 31st ult., by Erastus Bingham, Esq., Mr. LORENZO D. JACOBS of Manchester, to Miss HESTER A. JOHNSON, formerly of Huntington.

FORT WAYNE MARKET.—*Wholesale Prices.*

Corrected weekly by P. KERR, *Market Master.*

Bacon, hog round, ... per lb.	3c.
Hams	4
Pork, ... cwt.	7 00
Lard ..... lb.	4
Butter	6
Cheese	6
Veal	4
Fresh Pork	4
Beef ..... cwt.	1 50
Flour ..... bbl.	3 75
Wheat ..... bush.	50
Rye	40
Oats	16
Corn	18 a 20
Potatoes	31
Beans	75
Peas	50
Green Apples	62
Dried Apples	1 50 a 2 00
" Peaches	2 50 "
Cranberries	1 25
Onions	50
Eggs ..... doz.	4
Whiskey by bbl. ..... gal.	20
Salt ..... bbl.	3 00

LIST OF BANKABLE FUNDS.

A list of banks, the notes of which are receivable at the Fort Wayne Branch of the State Bank of Indiana. Those are counties for or altered notes on all bank notes marked thus *

OHIO.

Bank of Wooster	Wooster
Commercial bank*	Cincinnati
Franklin Bank*	do
Lafayette Bank*	do
Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.	do
Bank of Massilon	Massilon
Bank of Circleville	H. Lawrence Cash'r
Bank of Newark	Newark
Bank of Granger	Painesville
Bank of Zanesville	Zanesville
Bank of Marietta*	Marietta
Bank of Mount Pleasant*	Mountpleasant
Belmont Bk of St. Clairsville*	St. Clairsville
Clinton Bank	Columbus
Columbian Bk at N Lisbon	New Lisbon
Jeffersonville and Cook mock's*	Steubenville
Washington Bank	Washington
Commercial bank of Sciota	Portsmouth
Dayton Bank	Dayton
Bank of Sandusky	Sandusky
Western Reserve bank*	Warren
Bank at Xenia*	Xenia

KENTUCKY.

Bank of Louisville*	Louisville
Do do payable in	Philadelphia
Bank of Kentucky*	Louisville
branch	Hopkinsville
branch	Bowling Green
branch	Greensburg
branch	Hancville
branch	Lexington
branch	Frankfort
branch	Maysville
branch	Richmond
Northern bank of Ky*	Richmond
do	Paris
do	Covington
do	Louisville

MISSOURI.

Bank of the State of Missouri	St. Louis

All Eastern Banks in good standing according to the directions are taken.

The "Parish Register in Christ" will hold a Camp Meeting, to commence on the 10th day of August next, four miles east of Hollton, Wells County.

July 20, 1842.

The Rev. Mr. SHAW, Catholic Missionary of the Diocese of Vincennes, Indiana, will preach in the Catholic Church, once more in August next.

July 27, 1842.

Arrival and Departure of Mails at and from Fort Wayne, Ia.

ARRIVALS.

Logansport, Ia, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 P. M.

Maumee City, O., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 A. M.

Wilkins', Ia., Every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 P. M.

White Pigeon, Mich., every Wednesday, at 7 P. M.

Branch C. H. Mich., every Thursday at 6 P. M.

Pulaski O., every Sunday at 6 P. M.

Piqua, O., every Monday and Thursday at 6 P. M.

Winchester, Ia., Every Monday and Thursday at 6 P. M.

White Lick C. H. Ia., every Saturday at 3 P. M.

DEPARTURES.

Logansport, Ia, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 A. M.

Maumee City, O., every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M.

Olinet, Ia, every Sunday and Wednesday at 6 A. M.

White Pigeon, Mich., every Thursday at 5 A. M.

Branch C. H. Mich., every Monday at 6 A. M.

Pulaski. O., every Friday at 6 A. M.

Piqua, O. every Tuesday, and Friday, at 6 A. M.

Winchester, Ia., every Tuesday and Friday, at 6 A. M.

Whitley C. H. Ia. every Friday at 9 A. M.

Stop Thief!!—100 Dollars Reward

WILL be given for the apprehension of a villain named Thomas Jacobs, who on Sunday last stole from the store of the subscriber a pocket book containing from 1500 to $2,000 He was formerly a driver on the New York and Erie Canal, has recently been in Little Rock Arkansas, and Memphis, Tennessee, and from a hand on board Mississippi steamboats. He is a small fellow, about 5 feet 4 inches high, rather round shouldered, sandy complexion, about 23 years of age, of genteel appearance and speaks French fluently. He had on a thin check frock coat, satinett pantaloon, striped satin vest, and a pair of brushed shoes.

The Pocket Book is a large and thin one; the money is mostly of the State Bank of Indiana; there is also some State Scrip, and Canal Land Certificates; about $200 in Ohio money, mostly 10's; some of it on the Life and Trust. About $150 State Bank of Illinois. Three Ohio State bonds; and some New-York and Philadelphia bills. E. A. CAMPBELL.

Fort Wayne, July 30, 1842. 5

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—The undersigned having been appointed by the District Court of Indiana, assignee of Henry Rudisill, a Bankrupt—all persons indebted to said Bankrupt are hereby notified to make payment immediately.

B. E. FLEMING, Assignee.

July 25, 1842. 4

Auction Sale.

THE following described Town Lots in the City of Fort Wayne, delinquent for Taxes of 1841, will be leased to the person who will take them for the least number of years and pay the tax, interest and costs, and for that purpose will be offered at Vendue at the Treasurer's Office commencing on Monday 22d inst. and continue from day to day until all are disposed of.

Names and Description.		*Am't of Tax.*
R. Blair & Reese, Old Plat 4 Lot No 61,		$4 25
Bower James C.	do. 110	1 50
Burdendeck Anthony, Hanna's Add. 417		1 25
Brown Joseph, Old Plat, ¼ of 117		1 50
Browning Brazilla, Ewing's Add, Lot 37 Block 9		25
Cadien William, Hanna's Add. 141		25
Compared Frances,	do. 220	87
" "	do. 261	50
" "	do. 283	44
" "	do. 295	50
" "	do. 305	44
" "	do. 295	50
Douglas James, (est.) H. Add. 115		88
Dawson R. J. Old Plat,	20	63
"	do.	21
Evans J. G. Hanna's Add.	421	75
"	do. 425	75
Epworth's (Heirs)	do. 25	1 00
Fort Augustus,	do. 140	1 00
Fuellinger Jacob,	do. 326	75
Gandy Robert,	do. ¼ 165	1 75
Graves Frederick,	do. ¼ 483	1 75
Gloring Jacob,	do. 451	50
Griffin Johnson,	do. 237 238	50
Henderson Wm Daniel,	do. ¼ 81	25
"	do. 82	25
Holgate Curtis (est.) Co. Add. 13		2 00
"	do. 97	2 00
Huckley Jack, Old Plat W ft of 38		50
Holcomb Absalom (est.) H. Add. 133		50
"	do. 134	1 75
"	do. 135	1 00
"	do. 136	1 00
Johnson Solomon M. do. 64 65		88
Ison J. G. Hanna's Add.	404	53
Kilgore John, Old Plat,	141	1 00
Millman Adam, do.	109	2 00
Ford J. D. Hanna's Add.	303	50
Paramore E. H. Rockhill's Add. 21		3 00
Parry Isaac "	56	77
Pelzer Mrs. Old Plat,	115	3 50
Reese John, Hanna's Add.	26 27	1 38
Rinehart John, do.	516	1 63
Rex Nicholas, Old Plat,	98 97	3 50
Shoaltice Henry, Old Plat,	120	1 88
Satterfield W. (est.) O. Plat,	172 180	2 50
Senter field Lewis,	" 161	75
Spencer John,	" 74 101 & 4 102 & in H. Add. 391 392 393 394 411 412 413 414 131	12 25
Smith Edward, H. Ad.	55	2 25
Underwood Richard,	" 179	88

UNKNOWN OWNERS.

	Rathbill's Addition, Lot No.		103
do	do		120
do	*County Addition,*		8
do	do		10
do	do		12
do	do		6
do	do		10
do	do		20
do	do		48
do	*Old Plat,*		54
do	do		25
do	do		36
do	do ¼ of		14
do	do		8
do	do		95
do	do		125
do	do		132
do	do		109
do	*Ewing's Add.* Lot 10	Block	4
do	do	12	3
do	do	4	7
do	do	6	21
do	do	5	27
do	do	4	9
do	do	2	14
do	do	4	14
do	do	2	4
do	do	3	4
do	do	6	6
do	do	7	50
do	do	3	3
do	do	2	3
do	do	1	12
do	do	2	6
do	do	8	18
do	do	10	18
do	do	11	10
do	do	12	10
do	do	4	21
do	do	5	21
do	do	9	24
do	do	7	23
do	do	8	25
do	do	9	25
do	do	10	26
do	do	11	26
do	do	12	26
do	do	10	27
do	do	11	27
do	do	4	28
do	do	5	30
do	do	6	30
do	do	5	31
do	do	6	31
do	do	1	32
do	do	6	32
do	do	4	32
do	do	5	32
do	do	5	32
Work Henry, Old Plat, 37 ft. of		47	4 05
	Ewing's Add. Lot No. 4		
	Block 17 & Lots 7 8 9 10		
	37 Block 31		
Wilcox Elias, Old Plat Lot No. 81			3 75

G. F. WRIGHT, Coy Treasurer.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 6, 1842. 6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court and to me directed against the goods, chattles, lands and tenements of John B. Becket, I have levied on the following property to wit: 100 feet of Lot No. 57, fronting on Clinton street, Old Plat of the town of Fort Wayne. I will offer the rents and profits of the above for seven years to come on Saturday the 27th day of Aug., 1842, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. on said day, at the court house door in the town of Fort Wayne, and if I should fail to sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt, interest and costs, in that case I will offer the same at the same time and place the fee simple to the highest bidder for cash in hand.

Taken as the property of John B. Becket; to satisfy an execution in favor of E. D. Lasselle.

J. BERKEY, Sh'ff.

Aug. 6, 1842. $2 00 6

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court, and to me directed against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Matthew Gregg, I have levied on the north fractional of the N W qr. of Sec. 15, Town 30, Range 12 east, containing 81 acres 25-100ths; I will offer the rents and profits for 7 years to come at the Court House door in the city of Fort Wayne, on the 30th day of July 1842, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day, and should the same fail to rent for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt and cost and accruing cost, than in that case I will offer the fee simple at the same lands to the highest bidder for cash.

J. BERKEY, Sh'ff.

July 6th 1842.

$1 68 2

The above sale is postponed to Saturday, August 27, 1842. J. BERKEY, Sh'ff.

Aug. 6, 1842. $2 00 6

STRAYED—From the pasture of Wm. Barton, one mile south of Fort Wayne, on Wednesday the 20th inst., a large BLACK HORSE 15 ½ hands high, 6 years old, high carriage, few white hairs in the forehead, a white spot on the mane where the collar worked, shod before.—Any person who will return said horse, or give information where he may be found, to the subscriber living on Dr. Thompson's farm south of Fort Wayne, or to Dr. Thompson, or Hon. Van Anda, in Fort Wayne, shall be liberally rewarded and have all reasonable expenses.

JOHN EDMONDS.

July 29, 1842. 5

JUSTICES' AND SHERIFFS' BLANKS

PROSPECTUS

TO THE NEW VOLUME OF THE

United States Magazine AND Democratic Review,

VOLUME XI., COMMENCING JULY, 1842

JOHN L. O'SULLIVAN, *Editor.*

BY an increase in the number of pages, and by an alteration in its typographical arrangements, the quantity of matter heretofore furnished to the readers of the Democratic Review, will be increased in its future numbers about

SEVENTY FIVE PER CENT.

The Editor expects valuable aid to his own efforts, during the course of the coming year, from a number of the most able pens of the great Democratic Party—together with that of others, in its purely literary department, to which the same political designation is not to be applied. Among them may be particularly named:

Bancroft, J. F. Cooper, Amos Kendall, Whittier, Sedgwick, Gulian Verplanck, Parke Godwin, Hawthorne, Dawson, Paulding, A. H. Everett, Greenleaf, Cambreling, J. L. Stevens, Tilden, Tuckerman, Kennedy, Bryant, Gaze, C. J. Ingersoll, Miss Sedgwick.

The following Financial and Commercial articles, which have frequently been pronounced by the most intelligent authorities during the past year to be themselves almost worth the subscription to the work, will be continued from the same able hand.

An arrangement has been made, by which the BOSTON QUARTERLY REVIEW, edited by Mr Brownson, will be merged in the Democratic Review, the latter being furnished to the subscribers of the Boston Review, and Mr. Brownson being a frequent and regular contributor to its pages.—It is proper to state, that Mr. Brownson's articles will be marked by his name—though he must readers they would doubtless reveal themselves by their internal evidence; and that it was been agreed under the circumstances that these contributions shall be independent of the usual liabilities to editorial revision and control—the author alone having a similar responsibility for whatever peculiarity of views they may contain, as though appearing in the original work which has been heretofore edited with such distinguished ability by himself.

Among other attractive papers in preparation for the forthcoming volume, will be found some personal sketches, reminiscences, and anecdotes of the private life of General Jackson, from the pen of an intimate friend and member of his Cabinet.

The Portraits with which it is intended to illustrate the numbers of the coming year, and which will be executed in a fine style of engraving, by J. L. Dick, of this city, are those of—

Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky,
Hon. Silas Wright of New York,
" James Buchanan, of Penn.
" John C. Calhoun, of S. Carolina,
" T. H. Benton, of Missouri,
" R. J. Walker, of Mississippi,
" Theodore Sedgwick, of Mass
" C. C. Cambreleng, of New York,
" Governor Dorr, Rhode Island,
" " Porter, of Penn.

With two or three of the most eminent members of the great Liberal Party of Europe, from different countries; as one of objects of those productions according to the facility of portraits from abroad.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The subscribers having assumed the publication of the above magazine, pledge themselves that it shall be promptly issued on the first of each month, in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and Washington. It will also be sent by the most rapid conveyance to the different towns in the interior where subscribers may reside. The facilities afforded by the extensive Publishing business of the undersigned enable them to make the promise, which shall be punctually fulfilled

To promote the proper object in view, and relying upon the united support of the Democratic party, as well as others, the price of subscription is fixed at the low rate of *Five Dollars per annum, to all cases in advance;* while in mechanical arrangement, an extra quantity of matter &c. The United States Magazine will be placed on a par, at least with the leading monthlies of England. Each number will contain *one hundred and twelve pages,* closely printed in double columns, from homogeneous type, cast expressly for the purpose, and upon fine white paper—thus giving to the work an increase in the amount of matter of over seventy-five per cent. The portraits for the coming year, one of which will be executed on steel in an effective and finished style, by J. L. Dick, which will be accompanied with an original biography, a feature in the plan which it would be impossible to give to a work of this kind, without the most liberal and extensive support—as they could not be furnished without an outlay at least $2,000 per annum.

Any person taking four copies, or becoming responsible for nine subscribers, *will be entitled to a fifth copy gratis.*

Communications or remittances relating to the publishers $5 or more from New York funds can receive distinct copies of the work.

Persons residing in the country who may wish to receive the work by mail, can have it punctually forwarded, strongly enveloped, by remitting the amount of subscription to the publishers.

Remittances may be made by enclosing the money and mailing the same in the presence of a postmaster. Bank notes that pass current in his own generally, in the state of New York, will be received.

All communications for the Editor to be addressed (*post paid*) to

J. & H. G. LANGLEY, Publishers,
57 Chatham street New York.

Jw

NOTICE.

Office Indiana Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Indianapolis, July 23, 1842.

THE MEMBERS of said Company are hereby notified, that for the payment of losses by fire and liabilities on bonds and incurred by said Company, since August 11, 1841, the Directors have this day ordered the following Assessment on the Premium Notes given to said Company, payable to the Treasurer on or before the *eighteenth day of September next* succeeding, to wit:

On all notes dated on or before October 16th 1841, and not discharged, being from No. 1 to No. 2,401, both inclusive, *thirteen and one-half per cent.*

On all notes dated after October 27, 1841, and on or before December 23, 1841, being from No. 2,402 to No. 2,459, both inclusive, *nine and one half per cent.*

On all notes dated after December 28, 1841, and on or before January 24, 1842, being from No. 2,459 to No. 2,466, both inclusive, *eight and three quarters per cent.*

On all notes dated after January 24, 1842, and on or before March 1, 1842 being from No. 2,466 to No. 2,482, both inclusive, *eight and one quarter per cent.*

On all notes dated after March 1, 1842, and on or before March 11, 1842, being from No. 2,483 to No. 2,484, both inclusive, *three per cent.*

On all notes dated after March 11, 1842, and on or before March 12, 1842, being on No. 2,485 *two and one quarter per cent.*

On all notes dated after March 12, 1842, and on or before March 22, 1842, being from No. 2,486 to No. 2, 490, both inclusive, *one and three quarters per cent.*

Subsequent assessments will be forwarded to Agents as other duly authorized persons, to whom Members are expected to make prompt payment. *Interest* will be charged on all assessments remaining unpaid on and after the 18th day of September, on which day they are payable; and at the expiration of thirty days from this date, delinquents will be liable to suit for the *whole amount* of their Premium Notes of the Stock Bonds of Indiana, and of those paying Banks Kentucky and Ohio will be required for assessments.

In cases where members have *altered* their Policies by sale of the insured property or otherwise, they are hereby notified that it is their duty to surrender the same for discharge, and to pay the amount due up to the time of surrender, agreeable to the requirements of the fifteenth section of the Charter, which must be enforced by the officers of the Company. This is so important a matter to members, that Agents are especially requested to call their attention to it, and to give the proper information in regard thereto. Policies for discharge should be forwarded through the local Agents, and addressed to the Secretary of. *In no case will a Policy be discharged until the amount of arrearages due on the Note up to the date of surrender be first paid.*

JAMES BLAKE, *Treasurer.*

Who wants to build a cheap House?

THE subscriber having some time since purchased building, went to work and prepared all the materials for building a house 36 feet long by 30 feet wide, which, as he is now obliged to postpone building for the present, he offers for sale very low. The materials consist of 2 lots of panel doors—door frames—window frames with sash already painted and glazed, to fit them—a lot of dressed siding—dressed flooring a lot of shingles, inside casings for doors and windows, and in fact all the Joiner's work necessary for a house of the above size, all of which he will sell at less than half the original cost. Apply at Mr. Tower's Cabinet Shop, or at the residence of David Ball. AUGUSTINE FORT.

Fort Wayne July 27, 1842. 5

State of Indiana, Allen County—ss.

Samuel Sowers, }
vs. } Domestic Attachment.
Samuel Laurd, }

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day of July 1842, a writ of Domestic Attachment was issued by me Lysander Williams, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said County of Allen, at the instance and upon the affidavit of Samuel Sowers, against the goods, chattles, rights, credits, money and effects of Samuel Laurd, by virtue of which writ 4 Feather Beds, 8 Pillows, 3 Coverlets, 3 Flannel Sheets, 5 Bedsteads, 2 Maps, 1 Settee, 1 Set of Chairs, 1 Bureau, 2 Tables, 1 Sink, and 10 Boosters, have been attached as the property of the said Samuel Laurd, and that on the 30th day of August, 1842, at 1 o'clock P. M. at my office in Wayne Township in said County, I will proceed to hear and determine the said attachment, at which the said Samuel Laurd and all other persons concerned will take notice.

LYSANDER WILLIAMS, J. P.

July 29, '42. 5

PAPER WANTED

for a Black Leather Trunk, which the subscriber brought from the Lafayette House in Lafayette, in the canal boat, to Fort Wayne, on or about the 20th May last. It is a common sized blue leather Trunk, and had a card tacked on the top directed JOHN VARNAN. Said trunk has been opened and found to contain a quantity of Bed Linen, Towels, &c., some of which are marked with a Red Maple Leaf in New Orleans. Also a Bible. Life of Sir Astley Cooper, and some other books; a lady's work box and a few articles of gentlemen's clothing. The owner is requested to claim said take away and Trunk before Monday the 12th Sept. next, or it will be sold to defray charges. The Trunk is stored in Dr. Evans' warehouse in Fort Wayne. THOS. J. PRICE.

July 30, '42. cow 3 5

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court and to me directed against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of Jesse Vermilyea I have levied on the following property to wit: Six stock of Cherokee Horses aging from two to six, and 30 Hogs more or less, in Allen County, except all claims heretofore upon the Hogs and Horses. I will offer the rents and profits of the above described property for seven years from Monday the 22d day of Aug. next, at the court house door in the town of Fort Wayne, in said county, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 p. m. on said day, and if it should fail to sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt, interest and costs and accruing costs, then I will offer at the same time and place, the fee simple of said Lot to the highest bidder for cash in hand.

Taken as the property of Jesse Vermilyea, to satisfy an exe. issued in favor of Wm. Stewart.

J. BERKEY, Sh'ff.

July 30, 1842. $2 00 5

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court and to me directed against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of Jesse Vermilyea I have levied on the following property to wit: Six stock of Cherokee Horses aging from two to six, and 30 Hogs more or less, in Allen County, except all claims heretofore upon the Hogs and Horses. I will offer the rents and profits of the above described property for seven years from Monday the 22d day of Aug. next, at the court house door in the town of Fort Wayne, in said county, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 p. m. on said day, and if it should fail to sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt, interest and costs and accruing costs, then I will offer at the same time and place, the fee simple of said Lot to the highest bidder for cash in hand.

Taken as the property of Jesse Vermilyea, to satisfy an exe. issued in favor of Wm. Stewart.

J. BERKEY, Sh'ff.

July 30, 1842. $2 00 5

FLOUR.

SUPERFINE FLOUR from Wyandot mill for sale by E. A. CAMPBELL.

May 6th '42. 45

United States' Saloon.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened the above established house, situated on the south side of Columbia street, and having refurnished and fitted it up in a neat and comfortable manner, earnestly solicits a share of patronage.

His table will at all times be furnished with the choicest viands the country affords. His bar with the choicest wines and liquors. His stable abundantly supplied with hay and grain, and an experienced hostler.

The room of business this house is admirably situated, being on the principle business street of the City, in the immediate vicinity of the Register and Recorder's Offices, the Bank, Post Office and Canal Boat landing. The man of leisure will find it a pleasant resort during his sojourn in the City, and no pains or expense spared to render the traveller comfortable. &c. &c.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

Jn 22, 1842. 3m

Notice to City Tax-payers.

THE Mayor and Messrs Ramsey and Sharpe will meet at the City Recorder's office on Saturday the 30th day of July, inst., for the purpose of hearing and determining of all such grievances as may be brought before them in relation to the assessment of the property in the City of Fort Wayne for the present year, and will take such measures for the redress of the same as may to them seem proper.

WM. LYTLE, Recorder.

July 15, 1842. 3

Land for Sale.

GREAT BARGAINS.

I HAVE for sale one thousand four hundred and sixty-four acres of choice Land in the County of Whitley, embracing all of Sections 6, and 35, and Fractional Section 3, South-west quarter Section 26 in Township 31 North of Range 10 East. The land will be sold at a lower rate than any other ever offered in the country. JAMES COOK.

Goshen, In. July 7, 1842. 3

SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—The undersigned will sell at public auction on the 13th day of August next, at the residence of Henry Rudisill in Allen County, a quantity of personal property, consisting of Household Furniture, a carriage, one Shuttle Machine, one Durham Bull, the one half of the Patent right for the Spread-cast Water Wheel, for Allen County, Ind., and some other personal property. Terms cash; sale to commence at 10 o'clock A M.

R. E. FLEMING,
Assignee of said Rudisill.

July 22, 1842. 4

---

200 HORSE HIDES wanted, for which cash will be paid.

TAYLOR & HUBBELL.

March 4, '42. 36

---

500 BBLS. WHISKEY, cheap for cash in hand. E. A. CAMPBELL.

April 23, 1842. 43

ON COMMISSION.—20 Bbl's Lake FISH, for sale at a bargain.

May 21, 1842. E. A. CAMPBELL.

Administrator's Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Allen Probate Court, I will offer at public sale on Saturday the 6th of August 1842, at the Court house door in the town of Huntington, Huntington County, Indiana, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit: the North half of the South west quarter of Sec 14, Town 29, Range 10, being Canal land lying in said county near Dickey's Lock on the Canal. Also the upper half of a Section of land reserved to Pishewa a Miami Indian, and by him conveyed to James Godfrey dec'd, lying on the Wabash river near the mouth of Rock Creek.

A credit of six and twelve months will be given if the purchaser give approved security.

W. H. COOMBS, Adm'r.
Of J. Godfrey, dec'd.

July 6, 1842. 2

SHERIFF SALE.—By virtue of an execution issued from the Clerk's office of the Allen circuit court and to me directed against the goods chattels, lands and tenements of William A. Jackson, I have levied on the following property to wit: the West half of the East half of the South east qr of Section 31 Township 31, North of Range 13 East containing 120 acres. I will offer the rents and profits of the above described property for a sufficient quantity to satisfy said execution; for seven years to come, on Saturday the thirteenth day of Aug next at the Court House door in the town of Fort Wayne, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. on said day, and if it should fail to sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt, interest and costs, I will offer the fee simple of the same at the same time and place to the highest bidder for cash in hand.

Taken as the property of Wm. A. Jackson, to satisfy an execution in favor of Wm. Young.

JOSEPH BERKEY, Sh'ff.

July 21, 1842. $4 03 4

SHERIFF SALE.—By virtue of an execution issued out of the clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court to me directed against the goods, chattles, lands and tenements of Charles W. Ewing, I have levied on the following property to wit: the west half SW qr. of Sec 15, the East half N of Range 12 and W half N E qr of Sec 24, Town 32 Range 12 I will offer the rents and profits of the above described property for seven years to come, on Saturday the 13th day of August, 1842, between the hours of ten a. m. and 4 p. m. on said day at the court house door in said town of Fort Wayne, and if it should fail to sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt, interest and costs, then I will offer the fee simple of the same time and place to the highest bidder for cash in hand.

Taken as the property of Chas. W. Ewing to satisfy an execution in favor of G. W. Howe.

J. BERKEY, Sh'ff.

July 22, 1842. $1 93 4

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber will be prepared to card Wool on or before the 10th of May next at his mill on the Little St. Joseph River, about 3 miles above Fort Wayne City, near the Wabash and Erie Canal Feeder. He is also preparing to MANUFACTURE WOOLENS.

SATTINETTS, JEANS, CLOTHS, BLANKETS and FLANNELS,

which he expects to get into operation by September next.

COUNTRY FULLING will be attended to in the Fall. HENRY JOHNS.

jul 19th 1842. 43

Going! Going!! Gone!!!

THE subscribers inform the public that they have taken out an Auctioneer's license for the City of Fort Wayne, and entered into copartnership as

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

under the firm of STAPLEFORD & STEVENS, and are now prepared to carry on business on the premises lately occupied by Z. Henderson & Co., on Columbia street. Their auctioneering department will be conducted, with accommodations for business attached exclusively to the canal.

All business intrusted to them will meet with prompt attention.

EDWARD STAPLEFORD.
B. B. STEVENS.

Feb. 10th 1842

JAMES LORING HUBBELL,

ARTIST,

FORT WAYNE, IA.

Bedstead, Wheel, and Chair Factory.

THE undersigned, have entered into partnership in the above business under the name and style of J. & J. M. MILLER. Their shop is one door east of the Bank, on Main st., where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of the above named articles, which they will warrant to be well made and of the best manterial, and cheap for cash or exchange for seasoned lumber, or country produce.

Orders from a distance will meet close attention. 2lmp Leave at their shop.

JOHNSTON MILLER.
JOHN M. MILLER.

Wayne, June 1, 1840. 1c

To the Merchants and Traders of the Wabash Valley.

THE subscribers have erected a large PAPER MILL at Lafayette, Ind., and have spared no cost in obtaining the most approved Machinery and shall from the east, are prepared to supply the Entire Wabash Valley with every kind of paper wanted, on the most favorable terms. The Friends of Home Industry and Western Enterprise are invited to give us a call, and to save their Rags, which will be received in exchange for Paper or Cash at fair prices.

THOMAS & YANDES.

Messrs LEWIS & WALLACE are my agents in Fort Wayne, and have on hand a large supply of WRAPPING, PRINTING, POOLS-CAP, AND LETTER PAPER, BONNET BOARDS, &c., which they will sell at manufacturers' prices.

May 13, 1842. 1y46

TOBACCO WANTED.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he will give the highest market price for Spanish, Heavy, and Fredrick Tobacco cured in the leaf. For further particulars inquire of Jas. Hetherington. Those having any on hand would do well to call.

J. M. SNIVELY.

June 24, 1842. 52

In the Huntington Circuit Court, in vacation June 11th 1842.

Peter Rittenhouse, vs

$473,223,871, and our total imports from the same dominions were 459,809,396, showing an excess of exports of about 13,000,000.

Thus, then, with respect to our trade with that nation, with which we trade the most, the free trade years show a balance of trade in our favor, and the high tariff years a balance of trade against us.

Undoubtedly importations are greater under free trade, and so also are exportations. The balance is always preserved, and high duties only direct industry from one channel to other and less profitable channels.

FACT NO. III.

From 1821 to 1832, (both inclusive) being the same high tariff period, our total exports of specie were $84,488,414, and our total imports were 81,358,094; showing a loss of specie of about 3 000.000.

From 1833 to 1841, (both inclusive) our total exports of specie were $50,106,505, and our total imports were 99,143,416; showing a gain of specie of about 49,000,00.

What then becomes of the dogmas, that free trade drains a country of its specie, and that high duties enable a country to retain its specie. The authentic statisics of our commerce f r the last twenty years demonstrate its falsity, beyond all possibility of mistake. —*Age.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The British Royal Mail Steamship Acadia, arrived at Boston on the 21st ult. She left Liverpool on the 5th, ana brings both London and Liverpool papers to the morning of that day.

At a public meeting in Manchester, an address had been presented to Hon. Edward Everett, amba sador from the U. S.

The accounts from all parts of the country respecting the prospects of the harvest, are of the most cheering character.

Sir Robert Peel is said to be dangerously ill.

BRITISH TARIFF.—The bill incorporating the tariff has passed its third reading in the House of Commons, and as it will probably not be delayed in its passage through the House of Lords, it will soon take its place among the statute laws of the land, along with the income Tax Act.

Rumors are rife in London of dissensions among the Conservative party, and that there is even a serious difference of opinion in the cabinet, arising out of the poor law bill, and certain of Sir Robert's propositions in the House of Commons.

More than five thousand operatives were out of employ in the mining districts of Truro, and about an equal number of women and children whose services had been connected with mining operations The distress among them was unparalleled.

The troubles in Ireland still continue, without any prospect of remedial justice or satisfaction. Even the prospect of an abundant harvest does not appear to allay the murmurs of discontent.

Ningpo had been attacked on the 18th of March by a Chinese force, estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000 men. They were allowed to enter the t wn without opposition but up on reaching the market-place were attacked on all sides by our troops, and instantly routed. About 250 are said to have been left dead on the field while on our side not a single casualty took place.

This appears to have been only part of a concerted attack, as at the same time fire boats were launched against our ships, and an attempt was made upon the garrison of Chinhae, but in each case with signal fil success.

The British Parliament is at present occupied with a discussion on the appalling and increasing distress throughout the country. Mr. Wallace having, on Friday moved as an amendment to the order of the day for going into committee of supply, a series of resolutions to the effect that Parliament should not be prorogued without an enquiry being instituted as to the extent of the distress and the best means calculated to afford relief.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE QUEEN.—The convict Francis, who fired at the Queen, has been reprieved. There does not exist a doubt that the pistol was loaded with a destructive substance. He still asserts that he had not intended to injure her Majesty, but did it with a view to get provided with a home for life, similar to that of Oxford. He will be transported for life to a penal settlement.

The announcement of his reprieve had scarcely been made known when the public were alarmed by a report that another and exactly similar attempt had been made upon her Majesty's life. The details are almost too farcical to notice. It appears that as the royal cortege was returning on Sunday from the Chapel Royal, in St. James's, to Buckingham Palace, a deformed youth presented and snapped an old rusty pistol at the carriage in which her Majesty was seated. He was seized by another youth, who wrested the weapon from his hand, but the policemen in attendance refused to take him in charge, believing it to be a hoax, on which he was permitted to escape. He was apprehended in the course of the day. The pistol had an old flint lock, with screw and rusty barrel. Upon detaching the barrel, which was done with some difficulty, from the screw having become exceedingly rusty, owing to its long disuse, there was found in it a portion of very coarse powder, a piece of tobacco pipe, and some paper wadding. His motive is supposed to be the same as that of Francis.

GREAT BRITAIN AND TEXAS.—The ratifications of the long-pending treaties between Great Britain and Texas were exchanged at two o'clock on Tuesday the 28th inst., by the Earl of Aberdeen, plenipotentiary of Great Britain, and the Hon. Ashbel Smith, Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Texas.

The treaties are three in number—a treaty of amity, navigation, and commerce—a treaty undertaking meditation by Great Britain between the republics of Mexico and Texas —and a treaty granting reciprocal right of search for the suppression of the African slave trade. They were negotiated in 1840 and concluded in November of that year by Viscount Palmerston and General James Hamilton. The powers to ratify the two first have been a considerable time in England, but their completion has been delayed until the ratifications of the treaty granting the right of search could be simultaneously exchanged.

A gentleman employed by government has, it is said, in ascending the river Juba in Africa, fallen in with a considerable tract of country, inhabited by a curious race of pigmies, not exceeding four feet in height, with very curious views of religion, and government, and exactly resembling the type of Herodotus.

RUSSIA.—The Emperor of Russia is engaged in a contest with his nobles about the emancipation of the serfs throughout his dominions. His imperial Majesty is opposed to serfage, and since his accession has done all in his power to give freedom to the most oppressed and most deserving class of his subjects. The Nobles, however, who are the owners of the serf, and who regard them in the right of property, are so opposed to the measure that a revolution may be expected should the emperor persevere. Now, persevere he will. All who know any thing of the character of Emperor Nicholas, must be aware that he never swerves from any purpose which he has once undertaken. His obstinacy is so great that nothing can remove it.

MARRIED.—At Liberty Mills, Wabash County, on the 31st ult., by Erastus Bingham, Esq., Mr. LORENZO D. JACOBS of Manchester, to Miss HESTER A. JOHNSON, formerly of Huntington.

FORT WAYNE MARKET.—*Wholesale Prices.*

Corrected weekly by P. KISER, *Market Master.*

Bacon, hog round,	per lb.	3c.
Hams		4
Pork,	bbl.	7 00
Lard	lb.	4
Butter		6
Cheese		6
Veal		4
Fresh Pork	cwt.	1 50
Beef		2 00
Flour	bbl.	3 75
Wheat	bush.	50
Rye		40
Oats		16
Corn	18 a	20
Potatoes		31
Beans		75
Peas		50
Green Apples		62
Dried Apples		1 50 scarce
" Peaches		2 50 "
Cranberries		1 25
Onions		50
Eggs	doz.	4
Whiskey by bbl.	gal.	20
Salt	bbl.	3 00

LIST OF BANKABLE FUNDS.

A list of banks, the notes of which are receivable at the Fort Wayne Branch of the State Bank of Indiana. There are counterfeit or altered notes on all bank notes marked thus *

OHIO.

Bank of Wooster	Wooster
Commercial bank*	Cincinnati,
Franklin Bank	do
Lafayette Bank*	do
Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.	do
Bank of Massilon	Massilon
Bank of Circleville	H. Lawrence Cash'r
Bank of Norwalk	Norwalk
Bank of Geauga	Painsville
Bank of Zanesville	Zanesville
Bank of Marietta*	Marietta
Bank of Mount Pleasant*	Mountpleasant
Belmont bk of St. Clairsville*	St. Clairsville
Clinton Bank	Columbus
Columbiana bk of N Lisbon	New Lisbon
Farmers and mech inicksbk*	Steubenville
Muskingum bank	Putman
Commercial bank of Sciota	Portsmouth
Dayton Bank	Dayton
Bank of Sandusky	Sandusky
Western Reserve bank*	Warren
Bank of Xenia*	Xenia

KENTUCKY.

Bank of Louisville*	Louisville
Do do payable in	Philadelphia
Bank of Kentucky*	Louisville
branch	Hopkinsville
branch	Bowling Green
branch	Greensburg
branch	Danville
branch	Lexington
branch	Frankfort
branch	Maysville
Northern bank of Ky*	Lexington
branch	Richmond
do	Paris
do	Covington
do	Louisville

MISSOURI.

Bank of the State of Missouri St. Louis

All Eastern Banks in good standing according to the detectors are taken.

The "United Brethren in Christ" will hold a Camp Meeting, to commence on the 9th day of August next, four miles east of Bluffton, Wells County.

July 30, 1842.

The Rev. Mr. SHAW, Catholic Missionary of the Diocess of Vincennes, Indiana, will preach in the Catholic Church, some time in August next.

July 22, 1842.

Arrival and Departure of Mails at and from Fort Wayne, In.

ARRIVALS.

Logansport, Ia, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 P. M.

Maumee City, O, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 A. M.

Elkhart, Ia., Every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 P. M.

White Pigeon, Mich, every Wednesday, at 7 P. M.

Branch C. H. Mich, every Thursday at 6 P. M.

Pulaski, O, every Sunday at 6 P. M.

Piqua, O., every Monday and Thursday at 6 P. M.

Winchester, Ia, Every Monday and Thursday at 6 P. M.

White Ieg C. H Ia., every Saturday at 3 P. M.

DEPARTURES.

Logansport, Ia, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 A. M.

Maumee City, O., every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M.

Elkart, Ia, every Sunday and Wednesday at 6 A. M.

White Pigeon, Mich., every Thursday at 5 A. M.

Branch C. H. Mich., every Monday at 6 A. M.

Pulaski. O., every Friday at 6 A. M.

Piqua, O. every Tuesday, and Friday, at 6 A. M.

Winchester, Ia., every Tuesday and Friday, at 6 A. M.

Whitley C. H. Ia. every Friday at 9 A. M.

Stop Thief!!---100 Dollars Reward

WILL be given for the apprehension of a villain named Thomas Jacobs, who on Sunday last stole from the store of the subscriber a pocket book containing from 1500 to $2,000 He was formerly a driver on the New York and Erie Canal, has recently been in Little Rock Arkansas, and Memphis, Tennessee, and been a hand on board Mississippi steamboats. He is a small fellow, about 5 feet 4 inches high, rather round shouldered, sandy complexion, about 23 years of age, of genteel appearance and speaks French fluently. He had on a thin check frock coat, sattinett pantaloons, faded satin vest, and a pair of broad-toed shoes.

The Pocket Book is a large calf skin one; the money is mostly of the State Bank of Indiana; there is also some State Scrip, and Canal Land Certificates; about $200 in Ohio money, mostly 10's; some of it on the Life and Trust. About $150 State Bank of Illinois. Three Ohio State bonds; and some New-York and Philadelphia bills. E. A. CAMPBELL.

Fort Wayne, July 30, '42. 5

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—The undersigned having been appointed by the District Court of Indiana, assignee of Henry Rudisill, a Bankrupt—all persons indebted to said Bankrupt are hereby notified to make payment immediately.

R. E. FLEMING, Assignee.

July 23, 1842. 4

Auction Sale.

THE following described Town Lots in the City of Fort Wayne, delinquent for Taxes of 1841, will be leased to the person who will take them for the least number of years and pay the tax, interest and costs, and for that purpose will be offered at Vendue at the Treasurer's Office commencing on Monday 22d inst. and continue from day to day until all are disposed of.

Names and Description.		*Am't of Tax.*
B. Blair & Reese, Old Plat ¼ Lot No 61.		$4 25
Bower James C. do. 110		1 50
Burdendeck Anthony, Hanna's Add. 417		1 25
Brown Joseph, Old Plat, ¼ of 117		1 50
Browing Brazilla, Ewing's Add, Lot 3 Block 5		25
Cadien William, Hanna's Add. 141		87
Comparet Francis, do. 230		50
" " do. 281		44
" " do. 283		44
" " do. 293		50
" " do. 295		44
" " do. 296		38
Douglas James, (est) H. Add. 415		25
Dawson R. J. Old Plat,	20	88
" "	21	75
Evans J. G. Hanna's Add.	424	75
" "	425	88
Enworth's (Heirs-) do.	25	1 00
Fory Augustine, do.	140	75
Foehinger Jacob, do.	426	1 75
Gaudy Robert, do ¼	453	1 75
Graves Frederick, do ¼	453	50
Gluting Jacob. do.	451	25
Griffin Solomon, do. 287	288	75
Henderson Wm (heirs) do. ¼	81	2 00
" " do.	82	2 00
Holgate Curtis (est) Co. Add.	13	50
" " do.	27	50
Hackley Jack, Old Plat 12 ft of	38	1 00
Holcomb Absalom (est.) H. Ad.	133	88
" do.	134	53
" do.	135	1 10
" do.	136	1 00
Johnson Solomon M. do.	63 61	88
Ien J. C. Hanna's Add.	434	53
Major John, Old Plat,	111	1 10
Mitman Adam, do	100	2 00
Port J. D. Hanna's Add.	303	10
Paramour E. H. Rockhill's Add.	21	3 00
Parry Isaac " 76	77	3 50
Peltier Mrs. Old Plat,	115	25
Reese John, Hanna's Add. 26	27	1 38
Rinehart John, do.	515	1 63
Roe Nicholas, Old Plat, 96	97	3 50
Shoemaker Henry. Old Plat,	130	1 88
Satterfield W. (est.) O. Plat,	179 180	2 50
Satterfield Laura, "	181	75
Spencer John, " 74 & ¼ 102 & in H. Add. 391 392 393 394 411 412 413 414 141	101	12 25
Smith Edward, H. Ad.	55	2 25
Underwood Richard, "	178	88

UNKNOWN OWNERS.

Rockhill's Addition, Lot No.			108	25
do	do		130	25
do *County Addition*,			1	38
do	do		10	75
do	do		12	1 25
do	do		6	25
do	do		16	25
do	do		25	2 50
do	do		48	75
do *Old Plat*,			34	19
do	do		25	13
do	do		36	10
do	do	½ of	14	50
do	do		8	13
do	do		95	75
do	do		125	1 00
do	do		132	1 00
do	do		169	75
do *Ewing's Add.* Lot		10 Block	4	50
do	do	12	4	25
do	do	4	7	63
do	do	6	21	50
do	do	5	27	25
do	do	4	8	25
do	do	2	14	25
do	do	4	14	25
do	do	2	4	13
do	do	3	4	13
do	do		6	50
do	do	6	7	50
do	do	3	8	75
do	do	2	9	25
do	do	1	12	75
do	do	3	16	25
do	do	9	18	50
do	do	10	18	1 00
do	do	11	18	63
do	do	12	18	75
do	do	12	19	75
do	do	4	21	50
do	do	5	21	25
do	do	9	23	25
do	do	7	23	38
do	do	8	25	25
do	do	9	25	25
do	do	10	26	31
do	do	11	26	33
do	do	12	26	38
do	do	10	27	25
do	do	11	27	33
do	do	4	28	25
do	do	5	30	25
do	do	6	30	31
do	do	5	31	19
do	do	6	31	25
do	do	1	32	25
do	do	8	32	19
do	do	4	32	19
do	do	5	32	19
do	do	6	32	25
Work Henry, Old Plat, 37 ft. of Ewing's Add. Lot No. 4 Block 17 & Lots 7 8 9 10 11 12 Block 31			47	4 05
Wilcox Estate, Old Plat Lot No. 81				3 75

G. F. WRIGHT, City Treasurer.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 6, 1842. 6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court and to me directed against the goods, chattles, lands and tenements of John B. Becket, I have levied on the following property to wit: 100 feet of Lot No. 57, fronting on Clinton street, Old Plat of the town of Fort Wayne. I will offer the rents and profits of the above for seven years to come on Saturday the 27th day of Aug., 1842, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. on said day, at the court house door in the town of Fort Wayne, and if it should fail to sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt, interest and costs, in that case I will offer at the same time and place the fee simple to the highest bidder for cash in hand.

Taken as the property of John B Becket; to satisfy an execution in favor of F. D. Lasselle.

J. BERKEY, Sh'ff.

Aug. 5, 1842. $2 00 6

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court, and to me directed against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Matthew Griggs, I have levied on the north fraction of the N W qr. of Sec. 15, Town 30, Range 12 east, containing 91 acres 25-100dths; I will offer the rents and profits for 7 years to come at the Court House door in the city of Fort Wayne, on the 30th day of July, 1842, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day, and should the same fail to rent for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt and cost and accruing cost, then in that case I will offer the fee simple of the above lands to the highest bidder for cash.

J. BERKEY, Sh'ff,

July 6th 1842. $1 68 2

The above sale is postponed to Saturday, August 27, 1842. J. BERKEY, Sh'ff.

Aug. 6, 1842. $2 00 6

STRAYED—From the pasture of Wm. Barton, one mile south of Fort Wayne, on Wednesday the 20th inst., a large BLACK HORSE 15 ½ hands high, 6 years old, high carriage, few white hairs in his forehead, a white spot on the mane where the collar worked, shod before.—Any person who will return said horse, or give information where he may be found, to the subscriber living on Dr. Thompson's farm south of Fort Wayne, or to Dr. Thompson, or Thos. Van Anda, in Fort Wayne, shall be liberally rewarded and have all reasonable expenses.

JOHN EDMONDS.

July 29, 1842. 5

JUSTICES' AND SHERIFFS' BLANKS

PROSPECTUS

TO THE NEW VOLUME OF THE

United States Magazine AND Democratic Review,

VOLUME XI., COMMENCING JULY, 1842

JOHN L. O'SULLIVAN, *Editor.*

BY an increase in the number of pages, and by an alteration in its typographical arrangements, the quantity of matter heretofore furnished to the readers of the Democratic Review, will be increased in its future numbers about

SEVENTY FIVE PER CENT.

The Editor expects valuable aid to his own efforts, during the course of the coming year, from a number of the most able pens of the great Democratic Party—together with that of others, in its purely literary department, to which the same political designation is not to be applied. Among them may be particularly named:

Bancroft, J. F. Cooper, Angs Kendall, Whittier, Sedgwick, Gilpin, Butler, Parke Godwin, Hawthorne, Davezac, Paulding, A. H. Everett, Brownson, Camberleng, J. L. Stevens, Tilden, Tasistro, Eames, Bryant, Cass, C. J. Ingersoll, Miss Sedgwick.

The Monthly Financial and Commercial articles, which have frequently been pronounced by the most intelligent criticisms during the past year in themselves alone worth the subscription to the work, will be continued from the same able hand.

An arrangement has been made, by which the BOSTON QUARTERLY REVIEW, edited by Mr Brownson, will be merged in the Democratic Review, the latter being furnished to the subscribers of the former, and Mr. Brownson being a frequent and regular contributor to its pages.—It is proper to state, that Mr. Brownson's articles will be marked by his name—though to most readers they would doubtless reveal themselves by their internal evidence; and that it has been agreed under the circumstances that these contributions shall be independent of the usual liabilities to editorial revision and control —the author alone having a similar responsibility for whatever peculiarity of view they may contain, as though appearing in the original work which has been heretofore edited with such distinguished ability by himself.

Among other attractive papers in preparation for the forthcoming volume, will be found some personal sketches, reminiscences, and anecdotes of the private life of General Jackson, from the pen of an intimate friend and member of his Cabinet.

The Portraits with which it is intended to illustrate the numbers of the ensuing year, and which will be executed in a fine style of engraving, by J. L. Dick, of this city, are those of—

Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky,
Hon. Silas Wright of New-York,
" James Buchanan, of Penn.
" John C. Calhoun, of S. Carolina,
" T. H. Benton, of Missouri,
" R. J. Walker, of Mississ pi,
" Theodore Sedgwick, of Mass
" C. C. Cambreleng, of New York,
" Governor Dorr, Rhode Island,
" " Porter, of Penn.

With two or three of the most eminent members of the great Liberal Party of Europe, from different countries; or else of others of "home production," according to the facility of portraits from abroad.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The subscribers having assumed the publication of the above magazine, pledge themselves that it shall be promptly issued on the first of each month, in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and Washington. It will also be sent by the most rapid conveyances to the different towns in the interior where subscribers may reside. The facilities afforded by the extensive Publishing business of the undersigned enable them to make this promise, which shall be punctually fulfilled

To promote the proper objects in view, and relying upon the united support of the Democratic party, as well as others, the price of subscription is fixed at the low rate of *Five Dollars* per annum, *in all cases in advance*; while in mechanical arrangement, and in size, quantity of matter &c. The United States Magazine will be placed on a par, at least with the leading monthlies of England. Each number will contain *one hundred and twelve pages*, large printed in double columns, from bourgeous type, cast expressly for the purpose, and upon fine white paper; thus giving to the work an increase in the amount of matter of over seventy-five per cent. The portraits for the coming year, one of which will be executed on steel in an effective and finished style, by J. L. Dick, which will be accompanied with an original biography; a feature in the plan which it would be impossible to give in a work of this kind, without the most liberal and extensive support—as they could not be furnished without an outlay at least $2,500 per annum.

Any person taking four copies, or becoming responsible for four subscribers, *will be entitled to a fifth copy gratis.*

Committees or Societies on remitting to the publishers $10 in current New York funds can receive thirteen copies of the work.

Persons residing in the country who may wish to receive the work by mail, can have it punctually forwarded, strongly enveloped, by remitting the amount of subscription to the publishers.

Remittances may be made by enclosing the money and mailing the same in the presence of a postmaster. Bank notes that pass current in business generally, in the state of New York, will be received.

All communications for the Editor to be addressed (*post paid*) to

J. & H. G. LANGLEY, Publishers.

1w *57 Chatham street New York*

NOTICE.

Office Indiana Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Indianapolis, July 28 1842,

THE MEMBERS of said Company are hereby notified, that for the payment of losses by fire and habitative sustained and incurred by said Company, since August 11, 1841, the Directors have this day ordered the following Assessment on the Premium Notes given to said Company, payable to the Treasurer on or before the *eighteenth day of September* next ensuing, to wit:

On all notes dated on or before October 16th 1841, and not discharged, being from No. 1 to No. 2, 401, both inclusive, *thirteen and one-half per cent.*

On all notes dated after October 27, 1841, and on or before December 28, 1841, being from No. 2,408 to No. 2,458, both inclusive, *nine and one half per cent.*

On all notes dated after December 28, 1841, and on or before January 24, 1842, being from No. 2,459 to No. 2,466, both inclusive, *eight and three quarters per cent.*

On all notes dated after January 24, 1842, and on before March 1, 1842 being from No. 2,466 to No. 2,482, both inclusive, *eight and one quarter per cent.*

On all notes dated after March 1, 1842, and on or before March 11, 1842, being from No. 2,483 to No. 2,484, both inclusive, *three per cent.*

On all notes dated after March 11, 1842, and on or before March 12, 1842, being on No. 2,481 *two and one quarter per cent.*

On all notes dated after March 12, 5442, and on or before March 22, 1842, being from No. 2,486 to No 2, 490, both inclusive, *one and three quarters per cent.*

Receipts for Assessments will be forwarded to Agents or other duly authorised persons, to whom Members are expected to make prompt payment. *Interest* will be charged on all assessments remaining unpaid on and after the 18th day of September, on which day they are payable; and at the expiration of thirty days from this date, delinquents will be liable to suit for the *whole amount* of their Premium Notes of the State bank of Indiana, and of the specie-paying Banks Kentucky and Ohio will be required for assessments.

In cases where members have *alienated* their Policies by sale of the assured property or otherwise, they are hereby notified that it is their duty to surrender the same for discharge, and to pay the amount due up to the time of surrender, agreeable to the requirements of the fifteenth section of the Charter, which must be enforced by the officers of the Company. This is so important a matter to members, that Agents are especially requested to call their attention to it, and to give the proper information in regard thereto. Policies for discharge should be forwarded through the local Agents, and addressed to the Secretary of. *In no case will a Policy be discharged until the amount or amounts due on the Note up to the date of surrender be first paid.*

JAMES BLAKE, *Treasurer*

Who wants to build a cheap House?

THE subscriber having some time since purposed building, went to work and prepared all the materials for building a house 36 feet long by 20 fet wide, which, as he is now obliged to postpone building for the present, he offers for sale very low. The materials consist of a lot of panel doors—door frames—window frames with sash already painted and glazed, to fit them—a lot of dressed siding—dressed flooring a lot of shingles, inside casings for doors and windows, and in fact all the Joiner's work necessary for a house of the above size, all of which he will sell at less that half the original cost. Apply at Mr. Tower's Cabinet Shop, or at the residence of David Ball. AUGUSTINE FORY.

Fort Wayne July 27, 1842. 5

State of Indiana, Allen County—ss.

Samuel Sowers, } vs. Samuel Leard. } Domestic Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 12th day of July 1842, a writ of Domestic Attachment was issued by me Lysander Williams, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said County of Allen, at the instance and upon the affidavit of Samuel Sowers, against the goods, chattles, rights, credits, moneys and effects of Samuel Leard, by virtue of which writ 4 Feather Beds, 8 Pillows, 3 Comforts, 3 Flannel Sheets, 5 Bedsteads, 3 Maps, 1 Settee, 1 Set of Chairs, 1 Bureau, 2 Tables, 1 Sink, and 10 Decanters, have been attached as the property of the said Samuel Leard, and that on the 20th day of August, 1842, at 4 o'clock P. M. at my office in Wayne Township in said County, I will proceed to hear and determine upon the said attachment, of which the said Samuel Leard and all other persons concerned will take notice.

LYSANDER WILLIAMS, J. P.

July 29, '42. 5

OWNER WANTED for a Black Leather Trunk, which the subscriber brought from the Lafayettee House in Lafayette, in his canal boat, to Fort Wayne, on or about the 20th May last. It is a common sized black leather Trunk, and had a card tacked on the top directed JOHN VARNAN. Said trunk has been opened and found to contain a quantity of Bed Linen, Towels, &c., some of which are marked with a lady's name in New Orleans. Also a Bible, Life of Shakespeare, and some other books; a lady's work box and a few articles of gentlemen's clothing. The owner is requested to claim and take away said Trunk before Monday the 12th Sept. next, or it will be sold to defray charges. The Trunk is stored in Dr. Evans' warehouse in Fort Wayne. THOS. J. PRICE.

July 30, '42. eow3t 5

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court and to me directed against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of Jesse Vermilyea I have levied on the following property, to wit: Se much of the Chapin e Reserve as lies in towns No. 29 and 30 Range 11, East, in Allen County, except 6 chains border ng upon the Wabash & Erie Canal. I will offer the rents and profits of the above described property for seven years, (on Monday the 22d day of Aug. next) at the court house door in the town of Fort Wayne, in said county, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 p. m. on said day, and if it should fail to sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt, interest and costs and accruing costs, then I will offer at the same time and place, the fee simple of said Lot to the highest bidder for cash in hand.

Taken as the property of Jesse Vermilyea, to satisfy an execution in favor of *Wm.* Stewart.

J. BERKEY, Sh'ff.

July 30, 1842. $2 00 5

State of Indiana, } ss.
Steuben County }

In the Steuben Circuit Court, Sep. Term '42

Jonathan Woodruff and *Wm.* M. Holmes. vs Jonathan Baldwin and Oliver C. Brown. In Chancery.

THE said defendants Jonathan Baldwin and Oliver C. Brown, are hereby notified that the said complainants Jonathan Woodruff and *Wm.* M. Holmes, by Coombs & Lemarie, Esq's their Solicitors, have this day filed in the Clerk's office of said Court, their bill in Chancery against said defendants, and I have also filed the affidavit of a Counterested person, showing to my satisfaction that the said defendants Jonathan Baldwin and Oliver C. Brown, are non residents of the State of Indiana. And said defendants are further notified that unless they plead, answer, or demur to said bill, on or before the calling of the cause at the next term of said Court, to be holden at the court house in the village of Angola in said County, on the 27th day of Oct. next, the same, will be taken *pro confesso* against them, and a decree rendered accordingly. JAS. McCONNELL, Clk.

July 27, 1842. 5

FLOUR.

SUPERFINE FLOUR from Wyandott mill for sale by E. A. CAMPBELL.

May 6th '42. 45

United States' Saloon.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has rented the above established house, situated on the south side of Columbia street, and having renovated and furnished the same in a neat and comfortable manner, earnestly solicits a share of patronage.

His table will at all times be furnished with the choicest viands the country affords. His bar with the choicest wines and liquors. His stable abundantly supplied with hay and grain, and an experienced hostler.

For the main of business this house is admirably situated, being on the principle business street of the City, in the immediate vicinity of the Register and Receiver's Offices, the Bank, Post Office and Canal Boat landing. The main of Lassure will find it a pleasant resort during his sojourn in the City, and no pains or expense spared to render the traveller comfortable. Agreeable.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

June 22, 1842. 3m

Notice to City Tax-payers.

THE Mayor and Messrs Ramsey and Sharpe will meet at the City Recorder's office on Saturday the 30th day of July, inst., for the purpose of hearing and determining of all such grievances as may be brought before them in relation to the assessment of the property in the City of Fort Wayne for the present year, and will take such measures for the redress of the same as may to them seem proper.

WM. LYTLE, Recorder.

July 15, 1842. 3

Land for Sale.

GREAT BARGAINS.

I HAVE for sale one thousand four hundred and sixty-four acres of choice Land in the County of Whitley, embracing all of Sections 6, and 35, and Fractional Section 7, South-west quarter Section 26 in Township 31 North of Range 10 East. The land will be sold at a lower rate than any other ever offered in the country. JAMES COOK.

Goshen, In. July 7, 1842. 3

SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—The undersigned will sell at public auction on the 13th day of August next, at the residence of Henry Rudisill in Allen County, a quantity of personal property, consisting of Household Furniture, a carriage, two Shingle Machines, one Durham Bull, the one half of the Patent right for the Spread-eagle Water Wheel, for Allen County, Ind., and some other personal property. Terms cash; sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. E FLEMING, Assignee of said Rudisill.

July 22, 1842. 4

200 HORSE HIDES wanted, for which cash will be paid.

TAYLOR & HUBBELL.

March 4, '42. 36

50 BBLS. WHISKEY, cheap for cash at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

April 23, 1842. 43

ON COMMISSION.—20 Bbl's Lake FISH, for sale at a bargain.

May 21, 1842. E. A. CAMPBELL.

Administrator's Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Allen Probate Court, I will offer at public sale on Saturday the 6th of August 1842, at the Court house door in the town of Huntington, Huntington County, Indiana, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit: the North half of the South west quarter of Sec 14, Town 29, Range 10, being Canal land lying in said county near Dickey's Lock on the Canal. Also the upper half of a Section of land reserved to Pishewa a Miami Indian, and by him conveyed to James Godfroy dec'd, lying on the Wabash river near the mouth of Rock Creek.

A credit of six and twelve months will be given if the purchaser give approved security.

W. H. COOMBS, Adm'r.
Of J. Godfroy, dec'd.

July 6, 1842. 2

SHERIFF SALE.—By virtue of an execution issued from the Clerk's office of the Allen circuit court and to me directed against the goods chattels, lands and tenements of William A. Jackson, I have levied on the following property to wit: the West half of the S E qr. and the West half of the east half of the South east qr of Section 31 Township 31, North of Range 13 East containing 120 acres. I will offer the rents and profits of the above described property (or a sufficient quantity to satisfy said execution) for seven years to come, on Saturday the thirteenth day of Aug next at the Court House door in the town of Fort Wayne, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. on said day, and if it should fail to sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt, interest and cost, in that case I will offer at the same time and place the fee simple to the highest bidder for cash in hand.

Taken as the property of Wm. A. Jackson, to satisfy an execution in favor of Wm. Young.

JOSEPH BERKEY, Sh'ff.

July 21, 1842. $1 93 4

SHERIFF SALE.—By virtue of an execution issued out of the clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court to me directed against the goods, chattles, lands and tenements of Charles W. Ewing, I have levied on the following property to wit: the west half SW qr. of Sec. 13, Town 32, N of Range 12 and I W half N E qr of Sec 24 Town 32 Range 12 I will offer the rents and profits of the above described property for seven years to come, on Saturday the 13th day of Aug. 1842, between the hours of ten a. m. and 4 p. m. on said day at the court house door in said town of Fort Wayne, and if it should fail to sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt, interest and costs, then I will offer the fee simple at the same time and place to the highest bidder for cash in hand

Taken as the property of Chas. W. Ewing to satisfy an execution in favor of C. W. Howe.

J. BERKEY, Sh'ff.

July 22, 1842. $1 93 4

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber will be prepared to card Wool on or before the 10th of May next at his mill on the Little St. Joseph River, about 3 miles above Fort Wayne City, near the Wabash and Erie Canal Feeder. He is also preparing to MANUFACTURE WOOL into

SATTINETTS, JEANS, CLOTHS, BLANKETS and FLANNELS,

which he expects to get into operation by September next.

COUNTRY FULLING will be attended to in the Fall. HENRY JOHNS.

pril 9th 1842. 43

Going! Going!! Gone!!!

THE subscribers inform the public that they have taken out an Auctioneer's license for the City of Fort Wayne, and entered into copartnership as

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

under the firm of STAPLEFORD & STEVENS, and are now prepared to carry on business on the premises lately occupied by Z. Henderson & Co., on Colon ba street. Their auction room is spacious and convenient, with a commodious ware-house attached contiguous to the canal.

All business intrusted to them will meet with prompt attention.

EDWARD STAPLEFORD.
B. B. STEVENS

Feb. 10th 1842.

JAMES LORING BUBBELL,

ARTIST,

FORT WAYNE, In.

Bedstead, Wheel, and Chair Factory.

THE undersigned, have entered into partnership in the above business under the name and style of J. & J. M. MILLER. Their shop is one door east of the Bank, on Main st., where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of the above named articles, which they will warrant to be well made and of the best material, and cheaper than can be got elsewhere for cash, lumber, or country produce.

Orders from a distance will meet due attention. Shop one at their shop.

JOHNSTON MILLER.
JOHN M. MILLER.

Wayne, June 1, 1840. 1c

To the Merchants and Traders of the Wabash Valley.

THE subscribers have erected a large PAPER MILL, at Lafayette, Ind., and have spared no cost in obtaining the most Approved Machinery and skill from the east, are prepared to supply the Entire Wabash Valley with every kind of paper wanted, on the most favorable terms. The Friends of Home Industry and Western Enterprise are invited to give us a call, and to save their Rags, which will be received in exchange for Paper or Cash at fair prices.

THOMAS & YANDES.

Messrs LEWIS & WALLACE are their agents in Fort Wayne, and have now on hand a large supply of WRAPPING, PRINTING, FOOLSCAP, AND LETTER P

Indiana Home League.

A Few hundred pounds of WOOL for sale at the Eastern Market. Canalsboro and other persons wishing to show their partiality for domestic manufactures, are invited to call and buy.

SAMUEL HINTON.

May 28th 1841.

Coopering Establishment.

DAVID HALL would respectfully inform his friends and customers that his *Coopering establishment is removed to his New Shop on Main Street*, one door west of S. Bull's Pottery, where he has made arrangements to conduct his business on a more extensive scale, so that those favoring him with their custom may depend on any order in his line being executed in the best style of workmanship, and with the utmost promptitude. He will constantly keep on hand or make to order on the shortest notice, Wash-tubs, Butter-churns, Buckets of all kinds,—indeed every article usually made by coopers from the smallest firkin to the largest vat or cistern.

Persons wanting large quantities of flour, pork, or whiskey barrels will do well to call on him before making a bargain elsewhere, as he has provided so large a stock as will enable him to fulfil any contract he may make.

Fort Wayne, August 20th '41 9

THE

LADIES' COMPANION,

A STANDARD NATIONAL MAGAZINE.

TWO ELEGANT STEEL PLATES IN EVERY NUMBER, THE PREVAILING FASHIONS, ETC.

TERMS—$3 A YEAR IN ADVANCE—TWO COPIES FOR $5 IN ADVANCE.

Published in the city of New York, by W. H. Snowden, established in 1834.

THE LADIES' COMPANION is published semi-monthly in the City of N. Y., and has established a popular favor, after a progress of many years, issued with unfailing promptness and regularity—marked with a beauty in typographical execution which proudly challenges criticism and with engravings, prepared in every instance expressly for the work, a careful selection of subjects, conducted constantly with fashionable and popular music, superintended in every department, with the most scrupulous care for its accuracy in every particular, and filled with articles from the pens of the most popular, renowned, and talented writers of which our country or England can boast, it is by no means an unwarrantable presumption that to *claim for the "Ladies' Companion"* the proud elevation of being a Standard National Magazine!

Looking with a jealous eye to the honor of American Literature, as well as to emolument, it is the endeavor of the proprietor of the "Companion," to be governed by principles of the broadest liberality; and to offer no pledge to the public which cannot be faithfully and fully redeemed, that every promise made in time past to them scrupulously fulfilled, is confidently asserted, and for a full confirmation of this, every reader is appealed to; and the exactness, it is supposed, will be a sufficient guaranty for the future.

Afterthis explanation, the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion proudly directs attention to the following

Prominent Contributors:

Emma C. Embury, Lydia H. Sigourney, Frances S. Osgood, Mrs. John Smyth, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Ann S. Stephens, Hannah F. Gould; Caroline Orne, Mrs. E. R. Steele, Mrs. A. M. C. Seymour, late Miss Bachenan, Miss Mary Ann Brown, (Eng) Miss C. F. Orne, Mrs. M. St Leon Loud, Mrs. Emeline S. Smith, Miss A. D. Woodbridge.

Professor J. H. Ingraham, Louis Fitzgerald Tasistro, N. P. Willis, Theodore S. Fay, Rev. J. H Ellinpk, Rev. Charles Constantine Pise, Samuel Woodworth, Park Benjamin, Henry P. Tuckerman, Rufus Dawes, F. W. Thomas, W. Gilmore Simms, Epes Sargent, Robert Hamilton, William B. Tappan, George P. Morris, C. F. Hoael, A. M Maskin, Horatio Gates, John Neal Seba Smith, Albert Pike, Esq. M'Lellan, Jr. Th eron Dana, Esq Hall, Wm. G. Howard, John M'Cuilo, Henry B. Hirst.

Among the number of the contributors to the "Companion," above enumerated, will be perceived the names of many, whose charming productions have given lustre to our national literature, and whose reputation is identified with the progression of their country to that position in the world it claims, to which they have been rightly instrumental in advancing it, and among them will be found the names of ladies who have established the claim of woman to the possession of the loftiest intellect, in its more refined and delicate characteristics, and have reared an enduring monument to the virtues and elevation of their sex. The talents of the contributors, it will be perceived are of the most varied character. By this it is rendered certain that every taste will be gratified—that every branch of elegant literature will receive attention. Poetry, tales, sketches, essays—the instructive and the amusing—the grave and the gay—will be blended, to enhance the interest of the magazine.

THE EMBELLISHMENTS

Even in this important respect the "Companion" may be safely pronounced to maintain a decided superiority over every competitor; and in regard to 10 engravings engraving, the work is distinguished above every literary periodical, whether in England or America. Every number is ornamented with steel plates, executed by the first artists, in the most finished manner, expressly for the work! *Scriptural engravings* are, also, occasionally published. The reader therefore, for the low price at which the "Companion" is offered, in addition to its admirable literary merits, obtains a port folio of elegant steel engravings.

THE MONTHLY FASHIONS

are also given, illustrative of the changes of attire, in female costume and ornaments. These plates are not executed on wood, but colorately engraved on steel, as to be of themselves worthy of preservation as beautiful pictures; for it is the determination of the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion, to offer nothing to attend Ladies' Companion, to offer nothing to attend ers that is not worthy of unqualified admiration.

THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT

receives the utmost attention. A piece of music is given in every number, and as experienced and competent musical professor having the immediate supervision, the selections may be relied upon as being from the most pleasing and popular songs. Above all, it will be made a matter of especial attention, to have every piece of music so printed correctly and free from errors.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Criticism upon the publicati ns which may from time to time be issued, is a matter involving serious responsibilities; especially when the decision of the critic is expected to influence a large portion of the community; and while the receipt of the books issued by the most prominent publishing houses in the country, enables the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion to announce the reviews of new works to form one of the features in the conduct of the Magazine; the reader who consults them for guidance in the selection of books for perusal, may place upon them implicit reliance. The basis of criticism is an impartial and independent judgment.

EDITORS' TABLE.

Under this head, the more important events which may transpire, worthy of comment, will be found, embracing every subject, either local or foreign, that is considered of sufficient interest to demand attention.

In our claim, the proprietor pledges himself that every effort will be expended to make the Ladies' Companion pre eminent for the beauty and accuracy of its typography—the variety and high tone of its literary articles—the quality an o ... and the adornment of its price embellishments.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The Ladies' companion is published at four Dollars a year, payable in advance, or four dollars during the year. Two copies for five dollars if current funds, in advance—post paid. The work is punctually issued on the first of every month, and is forwarded to subscribers by the earliest mail, strongly enveloped. New volumes commence with May and November numbers.

Persons residing in those states where no small bills are used, can enclose by mail a five dollar bill and credit will be given for the full amount.

All letters and communications must be post paid or they are not taken from the post office.

Address WM. W. SNOWDEN,
109 Fulton Street N. Y.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, is this day dissolved. S. C. Freeman is authorized to settle the affairs of the copartnership.

S. C. FREEMAN,
T. K. BRACKENRIDGE.

April 23, 1842. 44

1842. 1842.

Pratt & Brownlee,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN PRODUCE, LUMBER, SALT, &c., *And Agents for the Detroit Line, Western Transportation Co., and Rail Road Line, &c. on the Erie Canal.*

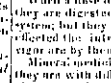
REFERENCES.

A. Rindge, Barnard Card, & Co } New York,
S. C. Gray, E. T. Pease. }
Noyes & Hooper, Albany.
J. H. Hooker, Troy.
M. Kingman, & Co. } Buffalo.
G. Tillotson, & Co. }
J. Nottingham, & Co. }
W. M. Gallagher, & Co. } Erie.
Blair & Parks, Cleveland.
Hollister & Boalt, Sandusky City.
Mott & Co. } Toledo.
Peckham, & Co. }
Gray & Lewis, Detroit.
Handy & Hollidge, Massillon, O.
P. Evans & Son, Defiance O.
L. G. & R. P. Jones, } Fort Wayne
Evans & Hill. }
Peter Anderson, }
A. M. Higgin, } Logansport.
Strong & Miller, }

Fort Wayne, March 12th 1842. 37

Storage & Forwarding

At TOLEDO, Ohio.



PALMER & Co. *Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Dealers in Flour, Grain, Salt, Plaster, Pig Iron, Anthracite Coal, &c.* and Agents for the

MERCHANTS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
TROY & OSWEGO & CLINTON LINES,
ON THE ERIE CANAL & LAKES.

The above old and responsible lines, through their agents, are prepared to contract for the transportation of Produce to and Merchandize from the cities of New York, Boston, &c. on as reasonable terms as any other house in the Maumee valley.

REFER TO

Sage, Sage & Co. New York
Hess & Powers, "
Wilkin & Dygert, "
James S. Wyckoff & Co. "
Robt. Hunter & Co. Albany
H. G. Rossiter, Troy
Hunter & Barker, Rochester
Hunter, Palmer, & Co. Buffalo
Bronson & Crocker, Oswego
Tom ey, Fisher, & Co. Cleveland
Pease & Allen "
Evans & Hill, Fort Wayne.

40tf

St. Joseph Iron Works,

MISHAWAKA, ST. JOSEPH COUNTY IN INDIANA.

THE proprietors of the St. Joseph Iron Works having their Blast Furnace in full operation would inform the public that they are prepared to fill all orders for PIG IRON AND CASTINGS that may be intrusted to them, with punctuality and despatch. Having added extensively to their machinery and other Patterns, they especially invite the attention of millwrights and others interested to their works, where they can have their machinery as well cast and finished as at eastern establishments, and at as low prices.

The proprietors will keep on hand PIG IRON and a general assortment of HOLLOW WARE, STOVES of the most approved patterns and machinery.

Also—Bark Mills, Potash Kettles, &c.

Feb. 19, 1842. 6m

FRUIT TREES.

THE Subscriber proposes to furnish, during the ensuing spring, any quantity of the best quality of grafted fruit trees, consisting of a great variety of apple, at $40 per hundred, or for single trees 50 cents each post fid to any post office. Any person wishing to engage fruit trees will please call upon Henry Work, who is authorized to contract for their delivery.

HAMPTON BROWNE

References { S. HANNA
T. W. SWEENY
DANIEL REID.

Wayne county, In., Jan. 1, 1842. 39

HEADACHE.

JUDGE PATTERSON.

Read the following from Judge Patterson, for thirty years the first Judge of the County in which he lives.

Middletown, N. J. March 12, 1842.

Messrs. Comstock & Co.

Gentlemen—You are at liberty to make such use of the following certificate as you deem will best subserve the purpose for which it is intended.

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE PATTERSON.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that my daughter has been afflicted with sick headache for the space of about 20 years,—the attacks occurring once in about two weeks frequently lasting 24 hours, during which time the paroxysms have been so severe, as apparently soon to deprive me of life. And after having tried most all other remedies in vain I have been induced as a last resort to try comstock's Headache Remedy as sold by you; and to the great disappointment and joy of herself and all her friends found very material relief from the first dose of the medicine, which she has followed up to the directions with the article, and in every case when an attack was threatened has found immediate relief, and is now pe manently cured. The attacks now occur very seldom, and disappear almost immediately after taking the quantity directed. A hope that others may be benefitted with the use of this truly invaluable medicine, has induced me to send you the above, and remain your obedient servant,

JETH PATTERSON,
Judge of the Court of C. P.

Sold only by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane
For sale by Evans & Hill.

From the New York Herald.

MYSTERIOUS.

A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of Rhode Island, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1818 up to recently, been hent nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to good health—has regained his natural erect position—and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease!! Whether this is the gentleman's own description or not—probable, and there is no exaggeration in it.—We will give inquirers his address, and most satisfactory knowing feelings will arise in our liberality so that any one *doubting may know* these facts—though he requests his name may not appear in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. Jas G. Reynolds, 144 Christie street, has been restored, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both were rheumatism, and contracted cords and sinews. How has this been done?

Answer.—By the *Indian Vegetable Elexir* internally, and *Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment* externally.—*N. Y. Herald, Jan 26, 1841.*

Sold *Only* by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane.

For sale by Evans & Hill.

$100 Reward.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of *Hays' Liniment for the Piles* without being cured. Of thousands said, in not one instance has it failed in a cure. Proof unexceptionable to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case.*

Certificates are in the following complaints.

For the Piles, for all Dropsy, Tender Feet, Sore throat by cancers or ulcers, Croup Whooping cough, Scald Head, Tightness of the chest, especially use bilbrun, Foul ulcers of the legs, scrofulous fungus sores, how ever obstinate or long standing, Fresh wounds, Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not buy painted upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are deceived. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and not by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible for any other to be true or genuine.*—Sold by COMSTOCK & CO.

New York. 71 Maiden Lane.

For sale by Evans & Hill.

NKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFI E

NEW STORE REMOVED.

THE Customers of E. A. CAMPBELL and the public generally, are notified that he as removed to the Store directly opposite Lillie's tavern, a few doors west of the Post Office

E. A. CAMPBELL.

April 16th, 1842. 42

Wm. A. Thomson,

NO. 9 WEBSTER BUILDINGS, NEAR THE FOOT OF MAIN ST. BUFFALO,

IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN HARDWARE AND DEALER IN DOMESTIC HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, NAILS, CHAINS, &c., again appears before the Merchants of the West, with a view to informing them that his stock, always large, is being much increased this spring. With the capital and attention devoted to the business, he feels no hesitation in affirming that those merchants who have heretofore bought in New York will find it equally advantageous to purchase of him, for besides the low prices at which he sells, his stock is very general, comprising every article of Iron, Steel, Nails, Cutlery, and General Hardware, required in the western country.

Terms of sale—for cash or produce.

Buffalo, April 1, 1842. 42 6m

NEW YORK
AND
INDIANA HOUSE.

THE subscriber having taken the establishment formerly known as the WASHINGTON HALL, situated on the South side of Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Indiana, and fitted it up in a good and substantial manner, is prepared to accommodate travellers with every thing that will conduce to their comfort.

His bar is furnished with excellent liquors.

His stables provided with an abundance of provender, and a careful hostler, and no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.

PETER TIMMONS.

Feb. 4, 1842. 32tf

American House.

FORT WAYNE, IA.
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

THIS house is new and commodious and furnished in the best style.—It is now kept by the subscriber, formerly of Troy, Ohio, late of PERU.

This house is intended for the accommodation of the travelling public, who may depend upon always finding good pantures, as no pains will be spared to make them comfortable. Call and see me. LEWIS HUMBERT.

Fort Wayne, March 12th 1842. 37

White Dog Money.

WHITE DOG MONEY taken in exchange for Goods.

Feb 19. R. W. TAYLOR.

WM. H. BROOKS, M. D.

RESPECTFULLY renders his services to the citizens of Fort Wayne and surrounding country, in the various branches of his Profession. Dr. B. is a graduate of the Medical School at Lexington, Ky., and of the reformed Medical College at Ohio. He has had several years experience in treating diseases incident to this climate, and flatters himself that he is qualified to discriminate clearly, and prescribe with a good degree of general success. His familiarity with the *Reformed System of Practice* renders his treatment of *Chronic Diseases* eminently successful. Those wishing to avail themselves of his services may rely on the best of his skill and attention. Office in the "Union Hall," one door west of the Bank.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 8th, 1841. 7tf

THE COUNTERFEITER'S DEATH BLOW.

The public will please observe that no Brandreth's pills are genuine unless the box has three shields upon it, each containing a fac-simile signature of my hand writing, thus—B. Brandreth.—these labels are engraved on steel, beautifully designed, and done at an expense of several thousand dollars.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE remedial agent which have been effected by Brandreth's Pills have astonished the whole medical faculty, many of whom have conceded that they are the greatest blessings that ever was given to the world.

The reason their celebrated pills have such a universally good effect is because their action is harmonious with the human body.

"Purge it should heaven that yet may become a new copy," is the language of Holy Writ, a figure applied quickly to the human body, how gratifying to have my applications thus confirmed by practical experience in the body of mankind! The foundation upon which this figure of scripture rests is an immoveable on the laws which govern the tides, or that mysterious the chambers of heaven.

When a dose of Brandreth's pills are taken, they are digested, and pass to every part of the system; but they leave the body when they have effected the intended purpose, and health and vigor are by them insured.

Mineral medicines may enter the system; but they are with difficulty got out again; and they always occasion pain and misery while they remain in the body.

Whereas Brandreth's pills are as innocent as a piece of bread, and are evacuated with the disease for which they are taken.

From the time we are born to the time we cease to breathe, our bodies are constantly wasting, and as constantly building up. The motion of the atmosphere wears or wastes them. The food we eat, the digestive organs convert into blood, which renews or builds up by its circulating power. Thus the human body is healthy when the blood circulates freely, and when anything prevents its free course through the veins, disease commences.

Remember the top—the side—and the bottom.

☞ My own office is on third street, between Maine and Walnut; where the *genuine Pills* can always be obtained.

The following are the only authorized agents in the under mentioned places.

J. W. TOWNSLEY—*Fort Wayne.*
D. MCLAIN—*Marion Township.*
THOMAS RUSH'S—*Monmouth.*
JAMES CRAB " *Decatur.*
A. BLOSSOM—*Willshire.*

INTERETING TO FARMERS.

SAVE YOUR FLAX-SEED.

CASH, and a fair price will be paid for Flax seed next fall at the Waudlawn Mills one mile east of Fort Wayne, by the undersigned.

M. S. WINES.

Waudlawn Feb. 4th, 1841 33tf

STORAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION.

E. A. CAMPBELL is now prepared to receive all goods that may be consigned to him and advance the charges upon them, at the store house recently occupied by O. W. Jellerds. All house recently occupied by O. W. Jellerds. All charges upon goods to be paid before they are removed.

SALT, FLOUR, and all kinds of produce received and sold on commission.

Fort Wayne, April 14, 1842. 42

SILK BONNETS, of the latest fashions, bought and made to order. Ladies are invited to call and examine them at

MRS. PAULUS.

Fort Wayne, June 4, 1842. 49

ELEGANT FIRE BOARDS & TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES, by

May 6, '42. 45tf LORING HUBBELL.

WANTED.

WHITE-DOG MONEY, in exchange for goods at the cheapstore of

E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

Dec. 28, '41. 27tf

CLOTHING,

READY made clothing coats, overcoats and vests and pants of superior quality and at reduced prices at

E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

The human Hair.

Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

Strange it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the hair—the most essential, the most exposed, and the most beautiful when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of collections of scurf with a brush, though long known to several Indian tribes and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in an happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened mass which coils all the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse those, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, which is a train of colds and diarrhoea with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well-informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful motion of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the acide acrid kind, Flatulency, Palpitation of the heart, Loss of appetite, heart burn and head ache, restlessness Intemper, anxiety, languor and melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish as a natural consequence of its cure. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without irritence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Diarrhœa and Cholera, by removing the sharp, acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretions of the mucous membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation through the pores of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life medicines have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on those important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of gravel. Also worms by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.—Asthma and consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed become hardened, and produce these dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers, and inveterate "so-

Moffat's Life Pills
AND
PHOENIX BITTERS.

ORIGIN OF THE LIFE MEDICINES.—The reader may not perhaps be aware that the origin of Moffat's Life Medicines was the result of a protracted and painful illness of their originator, Mr. JOHN MOFFAT. When taken ill, Mr. M. was a prosperous and flourishing merchant in the lower part of the city, and having consulted and employed a number of our most skilful physicians, he after months of suffering, was prevailed upon to purchase the receipt of the invaluable vegetable preparation now offered to the public.

The effect of the Life Medicines in his own case was so singular and remarkable, that he immediately determined to offer to the world a medicine to which he not only owed his life, but his happiness. The uniform success which has since attended their administration in every instance, where a fair trial has been given them, has been attested by thousands, and incontestably proves their intrinsic merit.

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, AND THE CAUSE.

A well regulated and proportionate quantity of bile upon the stomach is always requisite for the promotion of sound health—it stimulates digestion, and keeps the intestinal canal free from all obstruction. On the interior surface of the liver is a peculiar bladder, in which the bile is first preserved, being formed by the liver from the blood. Thence it passes into the stomach and intestines, and regulates the indigestion. Thus we see when there is a deficiency of bile, the body is constantly costive. On the other hand an over abundance of bile causes frequent nausea in the stomach, and often produces very severe attacks of disease, which sometimes end in death.

Fevers are always preceded by symptoms of a disordered stomach; as are also scrofulous disorders, and all sympathetic, functional, or febrile diseases. From the same cause, the natural and healthy action of the heart, and the whole vascular system is impaired and reduced below its natural standard, as exhibited in palpitations, languid pulse, tremors of the limbs, syncope, and even death itself, in consequence of an overabundance of a peculiar offensive substance to the digestive organs.

The approach of bilious diseases is at all times attended by decided symptoms of an existing diseased state of the stomach and bowels; i. e. with those signs which are known to point out their commencement, and which irritating and unpleasant whenever the alimentary canal happens to be loaded with irritating matter, some derangement of the healthy operation, either of the general system, or of some particular organ of the body, is the certain result; and when this state happens to be united with any other symptoms of disease, its effects are always thereby much aggravated. The progress of organic obstruction is often so slow as scarcely to indicate time for the application of such aid as is to be offered by art; yet, in general, the premonitory symptoms of gastric load are perceptible for a day or two previous to the feverish paroxysm, a period when the most efficacious assistance may be given by unloading the stomach and alimentary canal of its irritating contents, and thus reducing the susceptibility of disease.

The Life Medicines should always be taken in the early stages of bilious complaints; and if persevered in strictly according to the directions, will positively effect a cure.

THE LIFE MEDICINES—GENERAL REMARKS.

These medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and elements of life, and endowing them with renewed tone and vigor, and to the undoubted fact that at a very early period in their history they had rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the accredited plus nostrums of the day prescribed by physicians had utterly failed, to which cases they also permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a painful blessing. So great indeed had their efficacy invariably proved, that it was scarcely possible that attachments to those who were manifested with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they were compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

THE PHOENIX BITTERS are so called, because they possess the power of "rising the expiring embers of health to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phœnix is fabled to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phœnix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS AND AGUES of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of blood to the head; never fail in the sickness *incident to young females;* and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of *nervous debility and weakness* of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for *Chronic and inflamatory rheumatism*, the efficacy of the Phœnix bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the unanimous diffusion of the press, for placing the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life pills are purely and entirely VEGETABLE, and contain neither mercury, antimony arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts of rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in an happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened mass which coils all the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse those, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, which is a train of colds and diarrhoea with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well-informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful motion of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible.

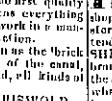
DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the acide acrid kind, Flatulency, Palpitation of the heart, Loss of appetite, heart burn and head ache, restlessness Intemper, anxiety, languor and melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish as a natural consequence of its cure. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without irritence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Diarrhœa and Cholera, by removing the sharp, acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretions of the mucous membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation through the pores of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life medicines have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on those important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of gravel. Also worms by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.—Asthma and consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed become hardened, and produce these dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers, and inveterate "so-

by the perfect purity which these Life Pills to the blood, and all the humors. Scorbutic eruptions and foul complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, themorbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions. The use of these pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common colds and influenza, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles, a sure remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserves distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the originator of these Invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of fifteen years, and that he tried in vain every remedy proscribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however, at length tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and in so cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible by any human means.

For sale by Evans & Hill.

Ft. Wayne, Aug. 7, 1841. 7p-ly

Coopering! Coopering!



THE subscriber is now doing the coopering business up in the right kind of style. He has permanently engaged several first rate workmen in this timber is of the first quality and well seasoned; in short, he has everything just right and will do all kinds of work in a manner to give the most perfect satisfaction.

His shop is at the building known as the 'brick school house,' on the north side of the canal, where he keeps constantly on hand, all kinds of ready made casks, tubs, &c.

R. GRISWOLD.

Ft. Wayne, Oct. 16, '41. 16tf

Jew Davids
OR
HEBREW PLASTER.

THIS Receipt, obtained of an old Jew by a traveler in the eastern countries, has lain in he of immense value in the Western world. Since this Plaster has been introduced into America, Rheumatism, Salves, ointments or liniment are been discontinued by all who have had the opportunity of testing the superior medicine virtues of the Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster Truth, though simple, is powerful, and will prevail with an enlightened community, over all the puffings and fictitious affidavits with which the world is loaded. The sterling worth of this plaster is recognized, appreciated, and its use proclaimed by the highest classes of society. Two simultaneous burst of approbation arises from the thousands who have used it, that when a remedy possesses highly intrinsic merits like this, it does not fail of receiving the patronage of an intelligent public.

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of the disease or of pain and weakness. Whosoever good any internal remedy may be this, as an external application, will prove powerful auxiliary in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflamation, Scrofulous affections, King's Evil, Canc r, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exists.

The Resurrection
OR
PERSIAN PILLS.

Those pills raise from the gratest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength health and happiness. They came of these pills originated from the circumstance of this medicine being found only the *sanctuary of Persia.*

This vegetable production being of so peculiar kind, led to the experiments as to its medicinal qualities and virtues. In India contrary it has been an established medicine for the diseases of the country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1793, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, when all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1692, the proprietor was entrusted with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Dutch Guiana, in the East Indies, and formed into pills. The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system led physicians and families into its general use. Their long established character their universal and healing virtues, their detergent and cleansing qualities of their superlative duties upon the glandular part of the system, are such as will retain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

☞ Half Boxes contain 37 pills, price 50 cents—whole Boxes contain 75 pills, price 69 cents.

E. Chase & Co. are agents for the United States Texas, Mexico and Canadas Office No. 1, Arcade Hall, Rochester.

H. E Maynard & Co. State agents for Indiana and Illinois.

The above medicines are for sale by.

Robert Dykes, A ent, Fort Wayne.
G. A. F. " Huntington,
" " Wabash,
" " Wayne.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Do not neglect it!—Thousands have met a premature death for the want of a little attention to a common cold.

Have you a cough? Rev Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant Syrup, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years, will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease pulmonary consumption, which usually sweeps onto the grave, hundreds of young, the old, the rich the lovely and the gay!

Have your cough?—Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of this Expectorant Syrup to day!!—To-morrow may be too late.

Have you a cough! Bartholomew's Expectorant Syrup is the only remedy you should take to cure you.

For this plain reasons:—That is no one of the thousand cases where it has been used, has it failed to relieve.

For sale at the drug store of Comstock & Co. and in nearly all respectable Drug stores.

Sold comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane.

For sale by Evans & Hill.

Northern & Canal Market.

HEZEKIAH TOY informs the public that he has commenced the BUTCHERING business in the shop lately occupied by Vannada and Beeson, in Calhoun street, near the Canal bridge, where he will be happy to accommodate all in his line of business PRESIMEAT. Cash may also be found during market hours at his stall No 1, market house.

Fort Wayne May 28 1842. 3w.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell on reasonable terms, a small farm, situated on the Paper road one mile from town, containing 20 acres, well fenced 15 acres cleared. The improvements are a good log house and kitchen, an excellent well of water, and a thriving young orchard.

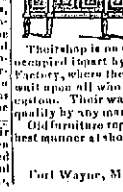
Also, 80 acres on the Goshen road, 4 1-2 miles from town—18 acres cleared, 10 in Timothy There is a fine stream running through both of the above pieces of land.

For further particulars inquire of

LAUGHLIN QUINN.

Fort Wayne May 8th '42. 45

Cabinet Furniture.



THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity that they have entered into partnership in the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS.

Their shop is on Calhoun street in the building occupied lopart by Eminger & Hanna as a chair Factory, where they will be happy at all times to wait upon all who may favor them with their custom and will assure that they shall not be surpassed in quality by any manufactured in the place.

Old furniture repaired and republished in the best manner at short notice.

F. SMALLHOUSE
C. FINK.

Fort Wayne, May 27th, 1840. 1y47

ALCOHOL.—A large quantity ... ch and Peach BRANDY, Monongahela, Old Rye and Irish WHISKEY, Holland GIN, Batavia BITTERS, WINEGAR, &c., all of which are of a good quality and will be sold very low for cash, by L. G. & R. P. JONES.

April 25, 1842. 44

CALL AND SETTLE.—All persons in debted to the firm of L. G. & R. P. JONES, are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts immediately, either by cash or note, as further indulgence cannot be given.

April 25, 1842. 44

MORGAN LEWIS

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a shop for the manufacture of

Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware

in all its branches, in the building on the south of Columbia street, lately occupied as a drug store by Dect. Beecher, (the shop owned first,) where he intends to keep constantly on hand all articles in his line, which he will sell at the lowest possible rates, for cash or produce.

Old ware will be repaired at the shortest notice.

☞ Old copper, brass, pewter, and paper rags taken at the highest market price.

Fort Wayne, Feb. 19, 1842. 34tf

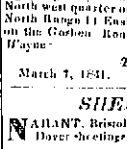
"On his own Hook."

ISAAC MARSH would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken a shop two doors south of Evans & Lindenberger's store, near the upper canal bridge, where he intends to carry on the COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON MANUFACTURE, in all its branches. His ware shall always be made of the best materials and in the best manner; and what is of some consequence in times, it shall be sold at the lowest rates. He would invite those who wish to purchase any articles in his line to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce, paper rags, old copper, pewter, brass, tallow, and Ginseng will be taken in payment for ware, but no money.

Fort Wayne, Feb. 10, 1842.

Cabinet and Chair Making.



B. H. TOWER, informs the public that he is now carrying on the Cabinet and Chair making business in all its various branches. His Furniture and Chairs he warrants to be as well made and will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the country. He keeps on hand or will make to order all kinds of Rocking and WINDSOR CHAIRS, SIDEBOARDS, BUREAUX, Bedsteads and Cradles, Work Stands, Tables, &c. &c.

B. T. especially invites the attention of the newly married, and those who intend to enter the matrimonial state to his ware room, where they may find every article in his line which they may need either in commencing housekeeping or afterwards.

Fort Wayne, March 26, 1842. 1y39

L. P. FERRY.

Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law,

FORT WAYNE, IA.

WILL tend to all business entrusted to him professionally, in the counties of Allen Adams, Huntington, Whitley, Noble, Lagrange Steuben, and De Kalb, and to collections throughout the state.

Having formed a connection with a gentleman of

Indiana Home League.

A Few hundred pounds of WOOL for sale at the Eastern Market. Candidates and others wishing to show their partiality for domestic manufactures, are invited to call and buy.

SAMUEL HINTON.

May 28th 1841.

Coopering Establishment.

DAVID BALL would respectfully inform his friends and customers that his *Coopering establishment is removed to his New Shop on Main Street*, one door west of S. Ball's Pottery, where he has made arrangements to conduct his business on a more extensive scale, so that those favoring him with their custom may depend on any order in his line being executed in the best style of workmanship, and with the utmost promptitude. He will constantly keep on hand or make to order on the shortest notice, Wash-tubs, Butter-churns, Buckets of all kinds,—in short every article usually made by coopers from the smallest firkin to the largest vat or cistern.

Persons wanting large quantities of flour, pork, or whiskey barrels will do well to call on him before making a bargain elsewhere, as he has provided so large a stock as will enable him to fulfil any contract he may make.

Fort Wayne, August 20th '41 9

THE

LADIES' COMPANION,

A STANDARD NATIONAL MAGANINE.

TWO ELEGANT STEEL PLATES IN EVERY NUMBER, THE PREVAILING FASHIONS, ETC.

TERMS—$3 A YEAR IN EDVANCE—TWO COPIES FOR $5 IN ADVANCE.

Published in the city of New York, by W. Snowden, established in 1834.

THE LADIES' COMPANION is published monthly in the City of N. Y., and thus established in popular favor, after a progress of many years, issued with unfailing promptness and regularity,—adorned with a beauty of typographical execution which proudly challenges criticism and with engravings, prepared in every instance expressly for the work, careful selection of subjects, enriched constantly with fashionable and popular music, superintended in every department, with the most scrupulous care for its excellence in every particular, and filled with articles from the pens of the most popular, renowned, and talented writers of which our country or England can boast, it is by no means an unwarrantable presumption thus to claim for the "Ladies' Companion" the proud elevation of being a Standard National Magazine!

Looking with a jealous eye to the honor of American Literature, as well as to emolument, it is the endeavor of the proprietor of the "Companion," to be governed by principles of the broadest liberality; and to offer no pledge to the public which cannot be faithfully and fully redeemed, that every promise made in time past has been scrupulously fulfilled, is confidently asserted, and for a full confirmation of this, every reader is appealed to; and this exactness, it is supposed, will be a sufficient guaranty for the future.

After this explanation, the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion proudly directs attention to the following

Prominent Contributors:

Emma C. Embury, Lydia H. Sigourney, Frances S. Osgood, Mrs. Seba Smyth, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Ann S. Stephens, Hannah F. Gould; Caroline Orne, Mrs. E. R. Steele, Mrs. A. M. F. Annan, late Miss Buchanan, Miss Mary Ann Brown, (Eng) Miss C. F. Orne, Mrs. M. St Leon Loud, Mrs. Emiline S. Smith, Miss A. D. Woodbrige.

Professor J. H. Ingraham, Louis Fitzgerald Tasistro, N. P. Willis, Theodore S. Fay, Rev. J. H Clinch, Rev. Charles Constantine Pise, Samuel Woodworth, Park Benjamin, Henry T. Tuckerman, Rufus Dawe, F. W. Thomas, W. Gilmore Simms, Epes Sargent, Robert Hamilton, William B. Tappan, George P. Morris, C. F. Daniel, A. M Makin, Horatio Gates, John Neal Seba Smith, Albert Pike, Isaac M'Lellan, Jr Thomas Dunn, English, Wm. G. Howard, John M'Cabe, Henry B. Hirst.

Among the number of the contributors to the "Companion," above enumerated, will be perceived the names of many, whose charming productions have given lustre to our national literature, and whose reputation is identified with the progression of their country to that position in the world of letters, to which they have been signally instrumental in advancing it, and among them will be found the names of ladies who have established the claim of woman to the possession of the loftiest intellect, in its more refined and delicate characteristics, and have reared an enduring monument to the virtues and elevation of their sex. The talents of the contributors, it will de perceived are of the most varied character. By this it is rendered certain that every taste will be gratified—that every branch of elegant literature will receive attention. Poetry, tales, sketches, essays—the instructive and the amusing—the grave and the gay—will be blended, to enhance the interest of the magazine.

THE EMBELLISHMENTS

Even in this important respect the "Companion" may be safely pronounced to maintain a decided superiority over every competitor; and in regard to its gorgeous engravings, the work is distinguished above every literary periodical, whether in England or America. Every number is ornamented with steel plates, executed by the first artists, in the most finished manner, expressly for the work! *Scriptural engravings* are, also, occasionally published. The reader therefore, for the low price at which the "Companion" is afforded, in addition to its admirable literary articles, obtains a port folio of elegant steel engravings.

THE MONTHLY FASHIONS

are also given, illustrative of the changes of attire, in female costume and ornaments. These plates are not executed on wood, but so elaborately engraved on steel, as to be of themselves worthy of preservation as beautiful pictures; for it is the determination of the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion, to offer nothing to its readers that is not worthy of unqualified admiration.

THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT

receives the utmost attention. A piece of music is given in every number, and as experienced and competent musical professor having the immediate supervision, the selections may be relied upon as being from the most pleasing and popular songs. Above all, it will be made a matter of especial attention, to have every piece of music printed correctly and free from errors.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Criticism upon the publicati as which may from time to time be issued, is a matter involving serious responsibleness; especially when the decision of the critic is expected to influence a large portion of the community; and while the receipt of the books issued by the most prominent publishing houses in the country, enable the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion to announce the reviews of new works to form one of the features in the conduct of the Magazine; the reader who consults them for guidance in the selection of books for perusal, may place upon them implicit reliance. The basis of criticism is an impartial and independent judgment.

EDITORS' TABLE.

Under this head the more important events which may transpire, worthy of comment, will be found, embracing every subject, either local or foreign, that is considered of sufficient interest to demand attention.

In conclusion, the proprietor pledges himself that every effort will be expended to make the Ladies' Companion pre eminent for the beauty and accuracy of its typography—the variety and high tone of its literary article—the quality and o mmo—and the splendor of its pictorial embellishments.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The ladies' companion is published at two Dollars a year, payable in advance or four dollars during the year. Two copies for five dollars if current funds, in advance—post paid. The work is punctually issued on the first of every month, and is forwarded to subscribers by the earliest mails, strongly enveloped. New volumes commence with May and November numbers.

Persons residing in those states where no small bills are used, can enclose by mail a five dollar bill and credit will be given for the full amount.

All letters and communications must be post paid or they are not taken from the post office.

Address WM. W. SNOWDEN,
109 Fulton Street N. Y.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, is this day dissolved. S. C. Freeman is authorised to settle the affairs of d copartnership.

S. C. FREEMAN,
T. K. BRACKENRIDGE.

April 28, 1842. 44

1842. 1842.

Pratt & Brownlee,
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN PRODUCE, LUMBER, SALT, &C.,
And Agents for the Detroit Line, Western Transportation Co., and Rail Road Line, &c. on the Erie Canal.

REFERENCES.

A. Rindge, Barnard Card, & Co, S. C. Gray, E. T. Peare. } New York,
Noyes & Hooper, Albany.
J. H. Hooker, Troy.
M. Kingman, & Co. Gelston & Evans. } Buffalo.
J. Nottingham, & Co. } Erie.
W. M. Gallagher, &
Blair & Parks, Cleveland.
Hollister & Boalt, Sandusky City.
Mott & Co. } Toledo.
Peckham, & Co.
Gray & Lewis, Detroit.
Handay & Halliday, Massilon, O.
P. Evans & Son, Defiance O.
L. G. & R. P. Jones, } Fort Wayn
Evans & Hill.
Peter Anderson, A. M. Higgin, Strong & Miller, } Logansport.

The subscribers avail themselves of this opportunity to inform the Merchants of the Wabash valley that they are better able than ever to contract for the transportation of merchandize and produce to and from New York; their facilities are equal to any on the river, and they are prepared to say to all having produce to ship, that they may rely on having it done at as low rates, and with as much despatch as can be done by any other House.

AMOS PRATT,
JOHN BROWNLEE.

Maumee City, Ohio April 20th '42. 43

St. Joseph Iron Works,

MISHAWAKA, ST. JOSEPH COUNTY IN DIANA.

THE proprietors of the St. Joseph Iron Works having their Blast Furnace in full operation would inform the public that they are prepared to fill all orders for PIG IRON AND CASTINGS that may be intrusted to them, with punctuality and despatch. Having added extensively to their machinery and other Patterns, they especially invite the attention of millwrights and others interested to their works, where they can have their machinery as well cast and finished as at eastern establishments, and at as low prices.

The proprietors will keep on hand PIG IRON and a general assortment of HOLLOW WARE, STOVES of the most approved patterns and machinery.

Also—Bark Mills, Potash Kettles, &c.

Feb. 18, 1842. 6m

FRUIT-TREES.

THE Subscriber proposes to furnishes, during the ensuing spring, any quantity of the best quality of grafted fruit trees, consisting of a great variety of apple, at $16 per hundred, or for single trees 18 3-4 cents; pear 50 cents per. tree. Any person wishing to engage fruit trees will please call upon Henry Work, who is authorized to contract for their delivery.

HAMPTON BROWNE

References { S. HANNA, T. W. SWEENY, DANIEL REID.

Wayne county, Ia., Jan. 1, 1842. 29

HEADACHE.

JUDGE PATTERSON.

Read the following from Judge Patterson, for thirty years the first Judge of the County in which he lives.

Middletown, N J. March 12, 1840.

Messrs. Comstock & Co.

Gentlemen—You are at liberty to make such use of the following certificate as you deem will best subserve the purpose for which it is intended.

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE PATTERSON.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that my daughter has been afflicted with sick headache for the space of about 20 years,—the attacks occurring once in about two weeks frequently lasting 24 hours, during which time the paroxysms have been so severe, as apparently soon to deprive her of life. And after having tried most all other remedies in vain I have been induced as a last resort to try Spohn's Headache Remedy as sold by you; and to the great disappointment and joy of herself and all her friends found very material relief from the first dose of the medicine, which she has followed up the directions with the article, and in every case when an attack was threatened has found immediate relief, until she is near permanently cured. The attacks now occur very seldom, and disappear almost immediately after taking the quantity directed. A hope that others may be benefitted with the use of this truly invaluable medicine, has induced me to send you the above, and remain your obedient servant,

JEHU PATTERSON.

Judge of the Court of C. P.

Sold only by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

From the New York Herald.

MYSTERIOUS.

A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1818 up to recently, been bent nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to good health—has regained his natural erect position—and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease!! We believe this is the gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exageration in it.—We will give inquirers his address, and doubt not his humane feelings will excuse the liberty; so that any one *doubting* may *know* these facts—though he requests his name may not appear in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. Jas G. Reynolds, 144 Christie street, has been restored, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both were rheumatism, and contracted cords and sinews. How has this been done?

Answer.—By the *Indian Vegetable Elexir* internally, and *Hewes' Nerve and Bone Linniment* externally.—*N. Y. Herald, Jan* 26, 1841.

Sold *Only* by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

$100 Reward.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of *Hays' Liniment* for the *Piles* without being cured. Of thousands *sold*, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case*.

(externally) in the following complaints.

For the Piles, for all Dropsy, Tender Feet, Sore throat by cancers or ulcers, Croup Whooping cough, Scald Head. Tightness of the chest, especially in children, Foul ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing, Fresh wounds, Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.—Sold by COMSTOCK & CO.

New York.

71 Maiden Lane.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

NKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFI E

NEW STORE REMOVED.

THE Customers of E. A. CAMPBELL and the public generally, are notified that he has removed to the Store directly opposite Lillie's tavern, a few doors west of the Post Office

E. A. CAMPBELL.

April 15th, 1842. 42

Wm. A. Thomson,

NO. 9 WEBSTER BUILDINGS, NEAR THE FOOT OF MAIN ST. BUFFALO,

IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN HARDWARE AND DEALER IN DOMESTIC HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, NAILS, CHAINS, &c., again appears before the Merchants of the West, with a view to informing them that his stock, always large, is being much increased this spring. With the capital and attention devoted to the business, he feels no hesitation in affirming that those merchants who have heretofore bought in New York will find it equally advantageous to purchase of him, for besides the low prices at which he sells, his stock is very general, comprising every article of Iron, Steel, Nails, Cuttlery, and General Hardware, required in the western country.

Terms of sale—*for cash or produce.*

Buffalo. April 1, 1842. 42 6m

NEW YORK AND INDIANA HOUSE.

THE subscriber having taken the establishment formerly known as the WASINGTON HALL, situated on the South side of Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Indiana, and fitted it up in a good and substantial manner, is prepared to accommodate travellers with every thing that will conduce to their comfort.

His bar is furnished with excellent liquors.

His stable is provided with an abundance of provender, and a careful hostler, and no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.

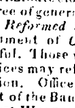
PETER TIMMONS.

Feb 4, 1842. 32tf

American House.

FORT WAYNE, IA.

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.



THIS house is new and commodious and furnished in the best style.—It is now kept by the subscriber, formerly of Troy, Ohio, late of PERU.

This house is intended for the accommodation of the travelling public, who may depend upon always finding good quarters, as no pains will be spared to make them comfortable Call and see me.

LEWIS HUMBERT.

Fort Wayne, March 12th 1842. 37

Storage & Forwarding At TOLEDO, Ohio.

PALMER & Co. *Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Dealers in Flour, Grain, Salt, Plaster, Pig Iron, Anthracite Coal*, &c. and Agents for the

MERCHANTS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, TROY & OSWEGO & CLINTON LINES, ON THE ERIE CANAL & LAKES.

The above old and responsible lines, through their agents, are prepared to contract for the transportation of Produce to and Merchandize from the cities of New York, Boston, &c. on as reasonable terms as any other house in the Maumee valley.

REFER TO

Suydam, Sage & Co. New York
Hess & Powers, "
Wilkie & Dygett, "
James S. Wyckoff & Co. "
Robt. Hunter & Co. Albany
H. C. Rossiter, Troy
Hunter & Barker, Rochester
Hunter, Palmer, & Co. Buffalo
Bronson & Crocker, Oswego
Hunter, Palmer, & Co. Cleveland
Pease & Allen "
40tf Evans & Hill, Fort Wayne.

White Dog Money.

WHITE DOG MONEY taken in exchange for Goods.

Feb 18. R. W. TAYLOR.

WM. H. BROOKS, M. D.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the citizens of Fort Wayne and surrounding country, in the various branches of his Profession. Dr. B. is a graduate of the Medical School at Lexington, Ky., and of the reformed Medical College of Ohio. He has had several years experience in treating diseases incident to this climate, and flatters himself that he is qualified to discriminate closely, and prescribe with a good degree of general success. His familiarity with the *Reformed System of Practice* renders his treatment of *Chronic Diseases* eminently successful. Those wishing to avail themselves of his services may rely on the best of his skill and attention. Office in the "Union Hall," one door west of the Bank.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 4th, 1841. 7tf

THE COUNTERFEITER'S DEATH BLOW.

The public will please observe that no Brandreth's pills are genuine unless the box has three labels upon it, each containing a fac simile signature of my hand writing, thus—B. Brandreth.—These labels are engraved on steel, beautifully designed, and done at an expense of several thousand dollars.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE remarkable cures which have been effected by Brandreth's Pills have astonished the whole medical faculty, many of whom have conceded that they are the greatest blessings that ever was given to the world.

The reason these celebrated pills have such a universally good effect is because their action harmonizes with the human body.

"Purge out the old leaven that ye may become a new lump," is the language of Holy Writ, a figure applied spiritually it is true, but how could it have any application unless confirmed by practical experience in the body of matter? The foundation upon which this figure of scripture rests is as immoveable as the laws which govern the tides, or that occasion the thunders of heaven.

When a dose of Brandreth's pills are taken, they are digested, and pass to every part of the system; but they leave the body when they have effected the intended purpose, and health and vigor are by them insured.

Mineral medicines may enter the system; but they are with difficulty got out again; and they always occasion pain and misery while they remain in the body.

Whereas Brandreth's pills are as innocent as a piece of bread, and are evacuated with the disease for which they are taken.

From the time we are born to the time we cease to breathe, our bodies are constantly wasting, and as constantly building up. The action of the atmosphere wears or wastes them. The food we eat, the digestive organs convert into blood, which renews or builds up by its circulating power. Thus the human body is healthy when the blood circulates freely, and when any thing prevents its free course through the veins, disease commences.

Remember! the top—the side—and the bottom.

☞ My own office is on third street, between Main and Walnut, where the *genuine Pills* can always be obtained.

The following are the only authorized agents in the under mentioned places.

J. W. TOWNLEY—*Fort Wayne.*
D. M'CLAIN—*Marion Township.*
THOMAS KIMSEY—*Monmouth.*
JAMES CRAB—*Decatur.*
A. BLOSSOM—*Willshire.*

INTERETING TO FARMERS.

SAVE YOUR FLAX-SEED.

CASH, and a fair price will be paid for Flax seed next fall at the Woodlawn Mills one mile east of Fort Wayne, by the undersigned.

Woodlawn Feb. 4th, 1841 M. S. WINES. 33c

STORAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION.

E. A. CAMPBELL is now prepared to receive all goods that may be consigned to him and advance the charges upon them, at the store house recently occupied by O. W Jeffords. All charges upon goods to be paid before they are removed.

SALT, FLOUR, and all kinds of produce received and sold on commission.

Fort Wayne, April 14, 1842. 42

SILK BONNETS, of the latest fashions, kept on hand, or made to order. Ladies are invited to call and examine them at

MRS. PAUL'S.

Fort Wayne, June 4, 1842. 49

ELEGANT FIRE BOARDS & TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES, by

May 6, '42. 45tf LORING HUBBELL.

WANTED.

WHITE-DOG MONEY, in exchange for goods at the cheap store of

E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

Dec. 28, '41. 27c

CLOTHING,

READY made clothing; coats, overcoats, vests and pants of superior quality and at reduced prices at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

The human Hair.

Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

Strange it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the hair—the most essential, the most exposed, and the most beautiful when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, NO, if you have once tried it and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT—Counterfeits are abroad. Look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy it without that name.

From the Boston Chronicle.

We see by an advertisement in another column that Messrs. Comstock & Co., the Agents for Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, have deputies to sell that article in Boston and elsewhere. We know a lady of this city whose hair was so nearly gone as to expose entirely her Phrenological developements, which, considering that they betokened a most amiable disposition, was not in reality very unfortunate. Nevertheless she mourned the loss of locks she had worn, and after a year's fruitless resort to miscalled restoratives, purchased, some months ago, a bottle or two of Oldridge's Balm, and she has now ringlets in profusion glossy and of raven blackness. We are not puffing—none of it has been sent to us, and indeed, we do not want any, for though we were obliged to wear a wig a year ago, we have now, through its virtues, hair enough and of a passable quality of our own.

Daring Fraud.

The Balm of Columbia has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the signature of COMSTOCK & CO on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public against imposition.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

New Goods.

A splendid stock of fall and winter GOODS just received and for sale at the *New Store*, Hanna's block. E. A. CAMPBELL.

December 1st, 1841.

I HAVE three Threshing Machines on hand which I will sell on good terms. They are a good article for farmers.

SAMUEL HANNA.

Fort Wayne, July 22, 1841. 5

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGIS respectfully inform the citizens of Ft Wayne and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY in all their various branches. Office next door to Compart and Scott's, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. & R. P. Jones.

L. G THOMPSON
C. E. STURGIS,

Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

Boots & Shoes of every variety, from the French slipper to brogans, and from the Grecian boot to no. 12, at

E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

A FEW hundred weight of good butter for sale at E. A CAMPBELL'S.

Fort Wayne Axe Factory

AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE undersigned having located himself in the city of Fort Wayne, a few rods east of Samuel Edsall's saw mill, would inform the public that he has commenced the manufacture of EDGE TOOLS of every description, also all kinds of *Grist and Saw Mill Irons* and all kinds of SCREW WORK such as Miller's and Clothier's Screws. He will also furnish all kinds of cast iron gearing for grist mills or any other machinery, or do any kind of BRASS CASTING which may be wanted in this or the adjoining Counties.

He assures the public, should they favor him with their work, that from his experience in some of the best eastern factories, by strict attention to the workmanship, and using the best materials that they will be no longer under the necessity of sending east or south for the above articles. At least call and examine for yourselves.

☞ *All orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention*

Cast and wrought iron and brass TURNING, done to order,

GEORGE BUCHANAN.

March 26, 1842. 39tf

1842. 1842.

TRANSPORTATION.

THE DETROIT LINE, composed of first class boats on the Erie Canal, (most of which were built the past season,) and connected with facilities of the first character on the Hudson River, Western Lakes and Ohio Canal, will be prepared upon the opening of navigation to transport passengers and property with their usual care and despatch. Freight by this line from New York, should be shipped per "Troy Tow Boats, and marked "Detroit Line."

AGENTS.

A. Rindge, New York,
J. H. Hooker, } Troy.
A. Van Inwagen,
M. Kingman, & Co., } Buffalo.
Levi Tillotson,
Wm. M. Gallagher, & Co. Erie, Pa.
Spear & Fletcher, Fairport, Ohio,
Winch & Wyman, Cleveland.
Flaharty & Co., Huron.
Hollister & Boalt, Sandusky city.
Mott & Co., Toledo.
Gray & Lewis, Detroit.
Dousman & Brown, Milwaukie.
Smith & Webster, Chicago.
Wheeler & Porter, Mich. City.

☞ We take pleasure in recommending the Detroit Line to our Customers along the Wabash valley who have produce to ship to an Eastern market, and assure them that it will be done at as low rates, and with as great despatch as any other responsible Line can do it.

PRATT, & BROWNLEE, Agents,
Maumee City.

April 20th, 1842. 43

WANTED.

20,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT for which good funds will paid at the highest market price on delivery, by

R. W. TAYLOR.

Moffat's Life Pills AND PHOENIX BITTERS.

ORIGIN OF THE LIFE MEDICINES.—The reader may not be aware that the origin of Moffat's Life Medicines was the result of a protracted and painful illness of their originator, Mr. JOHN MOFFAT. When taken ill, Mr. M. was a prosperous and flourishing merchant in the lower part of the city, and having consulted and employed a number of our most skillful physicians, he after months of suffering, was prevailed upon to purchase the recipe of the invaluable vegetable preparation now offered to the public.

The effect of the Life Medicines in his own case was so singular and remarkable, that he immediately determined to offer to the world a medicine to which he not only owed his life, but his happiness. The uniform success which hes since attended their administration in every instance, where a fair trial has been given them, has been attested by thousands, and incontestibly proves their intrinsic merit.

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, AND THE CAUSE.

A well regulated and proportionate quantity of bile upon the stomach is always requisite for the promotion of sound health—it stimulates digestion, and keeps the intestinal canal free from all obstruction. On the interior surface of the liver is a peculiar bladder, in which the bile is first preserved, being formed by the liver from the blood. Thence it passes into the stomach and intestines, and regulates the indigestion. Thus we see when there is a deficiency of bile, the body is constantly costive. On the other hand an overabundance of bile causes frequent nausea in the stomach, and often promotes very severe attacks of disease, which sometimes end in death.

Fevers are always preceded by symptoms of a disordered stomach; as are also scrofulous disorders, and all sympathetic, functional, or febrile diseases. From the same cause, the natural and healthy action of the heart, and the whole vascular system is impaired and reduced below its natural standard, as exhibited in palpitations, languid pulse, torpors of the limbs, syncope, and even death itself, in consequence of an overabundance of a peculiar offensive substance to the digestive organs.

The approach of bilious diseases is at all times attended by decided symptoms of an existing diseased state of the stomach and bowels; i. e. with those signs which are known to point out their contents to be of a morbid irritating nature; but whenever the alimentary canal happens to be loaded with irritating matter, some derangement of the healthy operation, either of the general system, or of some particular organ of the body, is the certain result; and when this state happens to be united with any other symptoms of disease, its effects are always thereby much aggrivated. The progress of organic obstruction is often so rapid as scarcely to admit of time for the application of such aid as is to be offered by art; yet, in general, the premonitory symptoms of gastric fever are perceptible for a day or two previous to the feverish paroxysm, a period when the most efficacious assistance may be given by unloading the stomach and alimentary canal of its irritating contents, and thus reducing the susceptibility of disease.

The Life Medicines should always be taken in the early stages of bilious complaints; and if persevered in strictly according to the directions, will positively effect a cure.

THE LIFE MEDICINES.—GENERAL REMARKS.

These medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor, and to the undoubted fact that at a very early period in their history they had rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day, prescribed by physicians had utterly failed, to which cases they also permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great indeed had their efficacy invariably proved, that it was scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they were compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

THE PHŒNIX BITTERS are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phœnix is to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phœnix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS AND AGUES of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of mercury's infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of blood to the head; never fail in the sickness *incident to young females;* and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of *nervous debility and weakness* of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for *Chronic and inflamatory rheumatism*, the efficacy of the Phœnix bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life pills are purely and SOLELY VEGETABLE, and contain neither mercury, antimony arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or diarrhœa with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well-informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale acrid kind, Flatulency, Palpitation of the heart, Loss of appetite, heart burn and head ache, restlessness ill-temper, anxiety, languor and melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish as a natural consequence of its cure. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Diarrhœa and Cholera, by removing the sharp, acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretions of the mucus membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation through the process of perspiration in some cases, and in the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life medicines have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and gout in half that time, by removing local inflamation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on those important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of gravel. Also worms by disloging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.—Asthma and consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers, and inveterate [illegible]

by the perfect purity which these Life Pills to the blood, and all the humors. Scorbutic eruptions and bad complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions. The use of these pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common colds and influenza, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles,—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the originator of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of thirty five years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however, at length tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible by any human means.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

Ft. Wayne, Aug. 7, 1841. 7p ly

Coopering! Coopering!

THE subscriber is now doing the coopering business up in the right kind of style. He has permanently engaged several first rate workmen: his timber is of the first quality and well seasoned; in short, he has everything just right and will do all kinds of work in a manner to give the most perfect satisfaction.

His shop is at the building known as the "brick school house," on the north side of the canal, where he keeps constantly on hand, all kinds of ready made casks, tubs, &c.

R. GRISWOLD.

Ft. Wayne, Oct. 16, '41. 16c

Jew Davids OR HEBREW PLASTER.

THIS Receipe, obtained of an old Jew by a traveler in the eastern countries, bids fair to be of immense value in the Western world. Since this Plaster has been introduced into America [illegible] Other plaster, salve, ointment or liniment has been discontinued by all who have had an opportunity of testing the superior medical virtues of the Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster Truth, though simple, is powerful, and will prevail with an enlightened community, over all the puffings and fictitious affidavits with which the world is flooded. The sterling worth of this plaster is recognized, appreciated, and its use sanctioned by the highest classes of society. One simultaneous burst of approbation arises from the thousands who have used it, that when a remedy possesses highly intrinsic merits like this, it does not fail of receiving the patronage of an intelligent public.

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligoments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of the disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any *internal* remedy may be this, as an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliary, in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflamation, Scrofulous affections, King's Evil, Sore, Inflamatary and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exists.

The Resurection OR PERSIAN PILLS.

These pills raise from the gratest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength health and happiness. The name of these pills originated from the circumstance of the medicine being found only the cemeteries of Persia.

This vegetable production being of a peculiar kind, led to the experiments as to its medical qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for the diseases of that country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1783, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, when all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1692, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Dura Baca, in the East Indies, and formed into pills.

The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system led physicians and families into its general use. Their long established character their universal and healing virtues, their detergent and cleansing qualities of their specific dabtios upon the glandular part of the system, are such will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

☞ Half Boxes contain 37 pills, price 31 cents—whole Boxes contain 73 pills, price 68 cents.

E. Chase & Co. are agents for the United States Texas, Mexico and Canadas Office No, 1. Arcade Hall, Rochester.

H. E Marnard & Co. State agents for Indiana and Illinois.

The above medicines are for sale by.

Robert Dykes, A ent, Fort Wayne.
G. AF do Huntington,
——aker, do Warsaw.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Do not neglect it!—Thousands have met a premature death for the want of a little attention to a common cold.

Have you a cough? Rev Dr. Bartholemew's Expectorant Syrup, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years, will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease pulmonary consumption, which usually sweeps into the grave, hundreds of young, the old, the fair the lovely and the gay!

Have you a cough?—Be pursuaded to purchase a bottle of this Expectorant Syrup to day!!—To-morrow may be too late.

Have you a cough? Bartholemew's Expectorant Syrup is the only remedy you should take to cure you.

For this plain reason:—That in no one of the thousand cases where it has been used, has it failed to relieve.

For sale at the drug store of Comstock & Co. and nearly all respectable Drug stores.

Sold omstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane.

For e by EVANS & HILL.

Northern & Canal Market.

HEZEKIAH TOY informs the public that he has commenced the BUTHERING business in the shop lately occupied by Vanauda and Beeson, in Calhoun street, near the Canal bridge, where he will be happy in accommodate the hungry with choice FRESH MEAT. He may also be found during market hours at his stall No 1, market house.

Fort Wayne May 28 1842. 3w.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell on reasonable terms, a small farm, situated on the Piqua road one mile from town, containing 20 acres, well fenced—15 acres cleared. The improvements are a good log house and kitchen, an excellent well of water, and a thriving young orchard.

Also, 80 acres on the Goshen road, 4 1-2 miles from town—18 acres celared, 10 in Timothy. There is a fine stream running through both of the above pieces of land.

For further particulars inquire of

LAUGHLIN QUINN.

Fort Wayne May 6th '42. 45

Cabinet Furniture.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity that they have entered into partnership in the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS,

Their shop is on Calhoun street in the building occupied in part by Eminger & Horn as a chair Factory, where they will be happy at all times to wait upon all who may favor them with their custom. Their ware shall not be surpassed in quality by any manufactured in the place.

Old furniture repaired and repolished in the best manner at short notice.

F. SMALLHOUSE
C. FINK.

Fort Wayne, May 27th, 1840. 1y47

ALCOHOL.—A large quantity ... ch and Peach BRANDY, Monongahala, Old Rye and Irish WHISKEY, Holland GIN, Batavia BITTERS, VINEGAR, &c., all of which are of a good quality and will be sold very low for cash, by L. G. & R. P. JONES.

April 21, 1842. 44

CALL AND SETTLE.—All persons in debted to the firm of L. G. & R. P. JON